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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
SEE AND CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
LICHFIELD;

ILLUSTRATED BY
A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS
OF
VIEWS, ELEVATIONS, PLANS, AND DETAILS
OF THE
ARCHITECTURE OF THE CHURCH:
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE BISHOPS
OF
LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

BY JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.
ETC.

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TO
THE VERY REVEREND
JOHN CHAPPEL WOODHOUSE, D.D.
DEAN OF LICHFIELD:

AND
TO THE REV. CHARLES BUCKERIDGE, D.D.
PRECENTOR, AND CANON RESIDENTIARY:

THE REV. HUGH BAILYE, M.A.
CHANCELLOR, AND CANON RESIDENTIARY:

THE REV. EDWARD OUTRAM, D.D.
TREASURER, AND CANON RESIDENTIARY:

THE REV. JOHN NEWLING, B.D.
CANON RESIDENTIARY:

THE REV. ROBERT NARES, M.A.
CANON RESIDENTIARY:

AND TO
THE REV. SPENCER MADAN, M.A.
CANON RESIDENTIARY:

THIS VOLUME,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE CATHEDRAL OVER WHICH
THEY PRESIDE WITH DISTINGUISHED HONOR TO THEMSELVES,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

December, 1819.

PREFACE.

It is a common remark, that “church work is slow ;” and it may be also inferred, by the practice of authors and artists, that literary and embellished works on Ancient Architecture, are also slow. Two years have elapsed since the present volume was announced ; and it may have surprised and disappointed some persons to have watched its tardy progress and final completion. As now presented, it has not been accomplished without considerable difficulties and solicitude ; and though it may not afford that general satisfaction which the author is always anxious to impart, or be equal to his intentions and wishes, it is hoped that it will be interesting to many of the collectors of this species of literature. It must be allowed by the impartial critic, that the architectural forms, proportions, and ornaments of the church have never before been given with equal accuracy ; and it is presumed that its history and description will be found carefully investigated and developed. In this, as in all other literary works, the author has anxiously endeavoured to ascertain facts, and to elucidate those points of history which have hitherto been obscure or questionable ; yet he cannot help regretting that he has on the present occasion sought in vain for original documents and evidence. His practice has been to compare and analyze the contents of all published works, and to obtain, if possible, access to new and authentic sources of information. From these he deduces historical data, and in every instance refers to authorities. Fastidious and scrupulous himself, he concludes that his readers may require the same demonstration and validity of evidence which he regards as necessary to produce conviction. He is also willing to believe that the purchaser of this work, whether architect or antiquary, will be satisfied with nothing less than accurate delineations of the geometrical forms of arches, and other parts of the edifice, by which

alone substantial knowledge can be obtained. Many persons, no doubt, prefer pretty picturesque views and artificial effects of light and shade; they seek only to please the eye, and do not wish to trouble the thinking faculties with doubts and investigations. To such persons, however, the Cathedral Antiquities is not addressed; for this is intended to elucidate and define the ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities of our native country; which can only be done by plans, sections, and elevations of buildings. Much controversy and discussion have been employed respecting the shapes and varied gradation of arches; and there still exists much uncertainty and confusion on the subject. All this may be avoided by having them correctly drawn, in elevation, and their mouldings and ornaments defined by horizontal sections. This system is attempted in the present work; in the ground plan, sections of the west front, transept, &c. and in the elevations of the same, with parts at large.

It is but justice to the respectable members of this church establishment to acknowledge their polite attentions to the author, and readiness to give him every assistance and every facility of ingress and egress to their cathedral, its books, and its archives. Unlike some ecclesiastical officers, who either deny access or render its attainment difficult and vexatious, here the worthy dean and chapter seemed as if they were the obliged, rather than the obliging parties. The author therefore begs to present his best thanks to the following gentlemen, for their many marks of personal civility and assistance during his execution of the volume now submitted to the public:—The DEAN of LICHFIELD; the REV. DR. BUCKERIDGE; the REV. HUGH BAILYE; the REV. ARCHDEACON NARES; the REV. JOHN NEWLING; the REV. HENRY WHITE; R. J. HARPER, Esq.; WM. HAMPER, Esq.; MR. POTTER, Jun.; MR. JOHNSON; and MR. LOMAX.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

CHAP. I.

LICHFIELD, THE BIRTH-PLACE AND HOME OF PERSONS OF TALENT :—THE ORIGIN AND NAME OF LICHFIELD :—TRADITION RELATING TO BRITISH MARTYRS :— ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE KINGDOM OF MERCIA, AND OF THE FIRST MERCIAN BISHOPS :—HISTORY OF THE SEE OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

THE name of Lichfield is intimately associated with the history and literature of the kingdom. In the early annals of Britain we frequently find it mentioned in the accounts of several religious and military events. It is connected with our national literature as the natal spot, or the home, of many distinguished authors, particularly of Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Bishop Newton, Joseph Addison, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, Dr. James, Gilbert Walmsley, James Day, Dr. Darwin, Miss Seward, and Richard Green. Many of the Prelates and Deans of the See have also been distinguished for their literary, or ecclesiastical talents, and have been promoted to high stations in the church or state. Every reader who has a heart to feel, and a head to appreciate the profound lucubrations of the stern moralist Dr. Johnson, must experience a degree of reverence and respect for the place where he first drew his breath and

derived his early perceptions." In the character of this colossus of literature, we observe a strange and anomalous mixture of wisdom and weakness, of philosophy and credulity; whilst the consummate histrionic talents, and professional jealousies of a Garrick, naturally excite the mingled emotions of pleasure and of pity. From such contemplations we may infer that Providence organizes and regulates the mental as well as the material world on a plan above our comprehension, by blending wisdom and folly, good and evil, light and shade so intimately, but incongruously together, that what mankind esteem perfection is never to be found. Of Gilbert Walmsley, who was registrar of this See, Dr. Johnson observes, in his *Life of Edmund Smith*, that he was "not able to name a man of equal knowledge. His acquaintance with books was great; such was his amplitude of learning, and such his copiousness of communication, that it may be doubted whether a day now passes in which I have not some advantage from his friendship. At this man's table I enjoyed many cheerful and instructive hours with companions such as are not often found; with one who has lengthened, and one who has gladdened life; with Dr. James, whose skill in physic will be long remembered; and with David Garrick, whose death has eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure." Thus, by the power of exciting particular reflections and sentiments, certain spots of the earth become endeared to our memories, and consecrated to our admiration; and this interest belongs preeminently to the birth-place of genius and the asylum of talent. Hence Woolsthorpe is justly immortalized for a Newton:—London for a Milton:—Plympton for a Reynolds:—Stratford-upon-Avon for a Shakspeare, and Lichfield for a Johnson. It is thus that places and persons become mutually associated and linked together, and produce those "Pleasures of Imagination" which at once afford exercise and delight to the thinking faculties. Influenced by this feeling, we shall view with additional gratification the beautiful cathedral of this city. As an object of architecture and antiquity it excites our admiration: but examined in all its relations and connexions with the history of religion, the progress of art, the varied states of civilization, and with the good

and eminent persons whose ashes repose beneath its roof, it is replete with interest and importance. It invites at once the contemplations of philosophy, and the pleasing toil of antiquarian research ; which, if judiciously directed, cannot fail to elicit additional objects of mental recreation and pleasure. Let us proceed to verify this position by a brief view of the history of the See and Cathedral of Lichfield.

When the fierce and credulous Anglo-Saxons were induced, by the missionaries of the Roman pontiffs, to exchange their gloomy superstition for the name, rather than the principles of Christianity, and to transfer their idolatry from the blood-stained altars of their imaginary gods to harmless relics and images, a radical alteration commenced in their manners, institutions, and policy, and rapidly produced the most important results. A faithful and comprehensive history of these events would be peculiarly interesting and instructive ; but most of the meagre records of the Anglo-Saxon age have long since perished, and those which remain abound with gross fabrications. The most blind and ignorant credulity, and the most humiliating submission to ecclesiastical despotism, were successfully inculcated by the Roman emissaries, and adopted by their Saxon converts as the primary articles of their new religion ; and the principal object of the histories or legends of the times was to extend and perpetuate those delusive notions. Hence we are disgusted by their clumsy miracles, shocked at the misapplication of the most sacred epithets, and compelled to view their simplest statements of facts, apparently indifferent, with doubt and suspicion, because we know not how far the interest of the writers may have influenced their assertions. Such are the materials however from which the early history of the English episcopal sees must necessarily be collected, not only by patient and laborious investigation, but by the exercise of rational discrimination.

The introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of Mercia, the institution of the Mercian episcopacy, the establishment and history of the See of Lichfield and Coventry, are subjects on which ancient authorities are so discordant, that the most opposite conclusions have been drawn from them. The following account, it is hoped, will be found the most clear and

satisfactory which has hitherto appeared: it has at least been procured with great care and research from original sources of information. Nothing is advanced without authority; no single authority has been implicitly relied on; nor have even the most rational conjectures been assumed as facts. Where certainty could not be obtained, the author has submitted his own opinions, or those of former writers, which in his judgment were well founded, together with the grounds on which those opinions have been formed.

The name of Lichfield is of Saxon origin, but its etymology has long been a subject of dispute. In the Saxon Chronicle the word is written *Licetfeld*; in Bede, *Lycetfeith*, and *Licitfeld*; subsequent writers call it *Licethfeld*, *Lichesfeld*, and *Lychfeld*. By some authors it is derived from "*leccian*," to water; as being watered by the river; by others, from "*læce*," a physician; perhaps it may with more probability be supposed to have originated in the verb "*liccan*," or "*lician*," to like,¹ or be agreeable; and therefore, to signify Pleasant Field. But it has generally been considered as derived from "*lic*," a dead body, and consequently as signifying "*cadaverum campus*," the field of dead bodies. This derivation is however conceived to be supported by a tradition, which prevails very generally in Lichfield, of the martyrdom of a great number of British Christians there, during the persecution under Dioclesian and Maximian. As this tradition has been noticed in every history of the cathedral, and in some is adduced as the reason for the establishment of the See on the spot consecrated by an event of such religious importance, it cannot, with propriety, be neglected in this place. The substance of it is, that a thousand Christians, the disciples of St. Amphibalus, suffered martyrdom in the time of that persecution, on the ground whereon Lichfield was afterwards built. "Whence the city retains the name of *Lichfield*, or '*cadaverum campus*,' the field of dead bodies, and bears for its device, rather than arms, an escutcheon of land-

¹ To like was formerly used in the sense of "to be liked." Thus "the offer likes not," in Shakspeare's Henry V. (Act III. chorus) means, 'the offer is not liked.' In Hamlet, "it likes us well," is used for 'it is well liked by us;' or, as we should now say, 'we like it well.' Act. II. Scene 2.

scape with many martyrs in it in several ways massacred.”² But as this device could not have been used in any authentic shape before the incorporation of the guild in 1387, (when it might be borne in the common seal,) it can add little weight to the tradition of a fact so very remote. Several writers of eminence are of opinion, that St. Amphibalus (like St. Veronica, and several other Saints in the Roman calendar,) never existed; that his name originated in a mistake made by Jeffrey of Monmouth, and that the whole legend relating to him was fabricated after the time of that historian.³

The first authentic mention of Lichfield occurs in Bede’s Ecclesiastical History, where it is alluded to as the see of an Anglo-Saxon Bishop, nearly four hundred years after the date ascribed to the martyrdom of the disciples of Amphibalus. In that long interval the Romans had been compelled to abandon the province of Britain, in order to defend the centre of their falling empire: the Britons, overpowered by their more warlike neighbours, the Scots and Picts, had summoned the Saxons, an idolatrous nation of Germany, to their aid: the latter having possessed themselves of the country they were invited to defend, had driven its aboriginal inhabitants into Wales and Cornwall; established seven kingdoms in Britain; and almost universally adopted the Christian religion. The conversion of the kingdom of Mercia, of which the present diocese of Lichfield and Coventry anciently formed a part, must however engage our present inquiry.

Among the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, that of Mercia, under its pagan monarch, Penda, was the most extensive and powerful. The neighbouring princes had embraced the profession of the Christian faith,

² Plot’s “Natural History of Staffordshire,” ch. x. § 12, p. 398. This account is given on the authority of John Ross or Rous, whose work is quoted by Plot in several places thus, “Ex libro Johannis Rufi, MS. de episcopis Wigorn.” Bishop Nicholson says he should not have believed the existence of this MS. had it not been quoted by Dr. Plot. (Historical Library, fo. 1736, p. 135.) And Shaw seems disposed to think that it never existed, and misquotes Bishop Nicholson in support of his opinion. (Hist. Staffordshire, vol. i. p. 298.) But the MS. is quoted to the same effect by Speed. (Hist. Great Britain, fol. 339.)

³ Lloyd’s “Historical Account of Church Government,” &c. p. 151, 152; and Archbishop Usher’s work, “De primordiis Ecclesiæ Britannicæ,” p. 151, 156, 159, 641.

and as Penda was continually engaged in successful warfare against them, he has been erroneously characterized as a sanguinary persecutor of the Christians.⁴ But there is no reason to believe that he ever attacked any of his neighbours on account of their religion.⁵ The nominal Christians of those, and of subsequent times, were more addicted to such impious aggressions than the Mercian idolaters, or any other pagans: and it is not improbable that Penda himself fell a victim to their fanatical zeal. This monarch had delegated to Peda, his eldest son, the government of the Middle Angles, who inhabited Leicestershire. That young prince, in 653, visited the court of Oswy, the Christian king of Northumberland, and became a suitor to his daughter, Alcfleda. Oswy consented to their union, on condition that Peda would renounce idolatry; which he agreeing to, was baptized, and soon afterwards married. On returning to his province he was accompanied by four priests, for the purpose of instructing the people in the Christian faith.⁶ Within two years after these events, Penda was defeated in battle by Oswy, and slain; and Peda was deputed by the victor to rule the Mercians, south of the Trent, who occupied the most considerable portion of Penda's dominions. Although the monastic historians represent Penda as the aggressor, and tell us that Oswy, with a small band, overcame the mighty host of the Mercians, through the special interposition of Providence, the modern reader may be allowed to distrust this marvellous tale. Peda does not appear to have combated for his father; on the contrary, we find him, after the victory, high in Oswy's favour: and although it is not recorded that he, with his newly converted subjects, followed the banners of Oswy in this war; yet we must at least conclude that he observed a neutrality, which would deprive his father of a very material part of the aid he had a right to expect. But Peda was not long permitted to

⁴ "Immanissimi tyranni, et paganis ritibus deditissimi." Ang. Sac. v. i. p. 423.

⁵ "Nor did King Penda obstruct the preaching of the word among his people, that is, the Mercians, if any were willing to hear it; but, on the contrary, he hated and despised those whom he perceived not to perform the works of faith, when they had received the faith of Christ; saying, They were contemptible and wretched, who did not obey their God, in whom they believed." Bede's Eccles. Hist. l. iii. ch. xxi. p. 234. Translation of 1723.

⁶ Bede's Eccl. Hist. ut sup.

share the extensive sway of Oswy, being murdered about twelve months after the death of his father. Common report imputed the deed to the treachery of his wife, the daughter of Oswy.⁷ From this period the Northumbrian king possessed the throne of Mercia nearly three years without partner or rival; when some of the Mercian nobles, unable longer to endure his yoke, raised an insurrection, expelled his forces from their country, and placed Wulfere, the younger son of Penda, on the throne. When we consider the inveterate enmity between Penda and Oswy, the implacability and ferocity of the latter,⁹ the critical period of Penda's conversion, and his untimely fate so speedily following the overthrow of his father, it is impossible not to suspect that the conversion of the Middle Angles was undertaken for the purpose of dividing the power of Penda; and that Penda was instrumental in advancing the ambitious Oswy to the Mercian throne. The crimes and follies of mankind are often seen to aid in fulfilling the benevolent purposes of the Almighty: thus the ambition of Oswy, and the fatal passion of Penda for an unworthy object, introduced the Christian faith into the most powerful kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

This important event happened in 656, when Oswy and his son-in-law, Penda, founded the Mercian Church, by appointing *Diuma*, one of the four priests who had accompanied the prince on his return from Northumbria, to preside as bishop over the Mercians, Middle Angles, the people of Lindisfarne, and the neighbouring provinces.¹⁰ *Cellach* succeeded *Diuma*, but retired on the revolution which raised Wulfere to the throne, who nominated *Trumhere* to this bishopric. *Jarumann* succeeded *Trumhere*, and upon the death of *Jarumann*, the famous *Ceadda* was appointed to this diocese.¹¹ This prelate had been consecrated Bishop of York, and had governed that diocese for three years. But on being reproved by Theodore, Archbishop

⁷ Bede, l. iii. ch. xxiv.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Witness his base assassination of Oswin. Bede, l. iii. ch. xiv.

¹⁰ Bede's Eccl. Hist. l. iii. ch. xxiv.

¹¹ Many particulars of the life of *Ceadda* will be found dispersed through Bede's Ecclesiastical History; and little reliance can be placed on any anecdotes or legends relating to him that are not derived from that source.

of Canterbury, as irregularly ordained, the submissive Ceadda, with great humility, offered to resign the episcopal dignity; and although Theodore would not accept his abdication, he retired to his monastery of Lastingham, which had been founded by his brother Cedd, then Bishop of London. From this seclusion, Ceadda was summoned by Theodore, in 669, to assume the government of the Mercian diocese, vacant by the death of Jarumann. The monks of Medeshamstead, or Peterborough, invented a romantic tale respecting the conversion of King Wulfere by this bishop.¹² It relates, that while Ceadda was living in a cell by the side of a spring, where he was nourished by the milk of a doe, the two sons of King Wulfere accidentally discovered his retreat; and, being converted by the hermit to Christianity, frequently repaired to his cell for purposes of devotion. But the cruel pagan, their father, having watched their movements, slew them both in the presence of their instructor. Being afterwards distracted with remorse for these unnatural murders, he sought the pious bishop, who had fled from his cell, and earnestly implored his forgiveness and intercession with heaven. Ceadda embraced this occasion to impress on his mind the truths of Christianity; but, unwilling to trust too much to his admonitions, adopted the expedient of *hanging his cloak upon a sunbeam!* which notable miracle completed the conversion of the penitent idolater.¹³ But if this story had not been totally unfounded, it would surely have been noticed by Bede, who gives a very particular and sufficiently marvellous account of St. Ceadda;¹⁴ nor do either the Saxon Chronicle, or William of Malmesbury's History, allude to any such events.

¹² Leland's Collectanea, vol. i. p. 1. The account of this conversion is abridged by Leland, from a book "*Autoris incerti nominis, sed monachi, ut colligo, Petroburgensis.*" Speed also relates this affair on the authority of "the Liger-Booke of the Monastery of Peterborow." Hist. of Great Britain, book vii. p. 356.—In Gunton's "History, &c. of the Church of Peterburgh," this account is noticed in some monkish verses from the Cloister Windows.

¹³ See Gunton's "History of the Church of Peterburgh," pp. 2 and 3, with the Supplement by Dr. Patrick, pp. 229 to 233, where this silly and impious story is treated as the forgery of an old anonymous writer.

¹⁴ The Legend states, that the monastery of Peterborough was founded by Wulfere in expiation of his crime; but Bede ascribes the foundation to Sexulf, its first abbot, afterwards Bishop of the Mercians. In the Saxon Chronicle it is attributed to King Peda. It is to be remarked, that Wulfere is always mentioned by Bede as a zealous Christian.

“Ceadda,” according to Bede, “had his episcopal see in the place called Licitfield, in which he also died, and was buried; where also the see of the succeeding bishops of that province still continues. He had built himself an habitation not far removed from the church, wherein he was wont to pray and read with a few, that is, seven or eight of the brethren, as often as he had any spare time from the labour and ministry of the word.”¹⁵ After presiding upwards of two years, he died in 670, and was first buried near St. Mary’s church;¹⁶ but afterwards, when the church of St. Peter was built, his remains were removed into that edifice.¹⁷ Miraculous cures were said to have been wrought by his relics; and a story having been industriously circulated that his death was announced, and his departure solemnized by the songs of angels, his sepulchre became the resort of numerous superstitious devotees.¹⁸

In 673, Archbishop Theodore assembled a synod at Heorutford,¹⁹ wherein ten of the canons, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical discipline, were propounded by the archbishop, nine of which were agreed to; but one, which directed that more bishops should be made, as the number of the faithful increased, was for that time passed over.²⁰ Winfrid, the successor of Ceadda, was soon afterwards deposed, on account of some disobedience, (says Bede); whence it has been rationally inferred that he had refused his consent to the ordination of more English bishops; a measure devised by Theodore chiefly to effect a division of the immense province of Mercia, which comprised nearly half of England, and was then under the government

¹⁵ Eccl. Hist. book iv. ch. iii. Translation of 1723.

¹⁶ This is the earliest mention of a church at Lichfield: which appears to have been dedicated to St. Mary: it was probably one of the monasteries founded by Oswy after his victory over Penda. See Bede, Eccl. Hist. book iii. ch. xxiv. Or perhaps it was one of the parish churches then lately raised under the auspices of Archbishop Theodore.

¹⁷ Bede, *ut sup.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Generally supposed to be Hertford, but more probably Retford in Nottinghamshire, as Bede dates this council in the third year of King Egfrid, in whose dominions it must therefore be supposed to have been held. Carte, *Hist. England*, vol. i. p. 246.

²⁰ Bede, lib. iv. ch. v. Wilkins’s *Concilia*, vol. i. p. 41.

of the Bishop of Lichfield.²¹ This object was steadily pursued, and at length procured by the archbishop;²² but the dates and particulars of the several alterations and divisions are involved in almost impenetrable obscurity.²³ The learned editor of "*Anglia Sacra*," having minutely and patiently investigated the subject, by comparing all the authorities, the account given by him, and supported by numerous references, will here be chiefly relied on.²⁴ Sexulf, the successor of Winfrid, manifested a partial compliance with the views of Theodore, by instituting the See of Hereford in 676. Between the years 670 and 675, King Ecgfrid,²⁵ of Northumberland, having defeated Wulfere, reduced the province of Lindsey under his own dominion; which, therefore, according to the law of that age, became separated from the Mercian See, and incorporated with that of Wilfrid, the Northumbrian bishop. In 678, after much contention with Wilfrid, Theodore prevailed on King Ecgfrid to divide the Northumbrian province into several bishoprics; among which he assigned the district of Lindsey to Eathed, whose see he fixed at Sidnacester. In the following year the Mercians recovered Lindsey, and restored it to the See of Lichfield; but this reunion was of short duration, for Theodore having procured the confirmation of the Synod of Hatfield to the decree for increasing the number of bishops in the same year, 679, prevailed on the king of Mercia to divide the remainder of the Mercian diocese (that of Hereford having already been taken out of it) into four bishoprics, *viz.* Lichfield, Legecestre (supposed

²¹ Warton's *Ang. Sac.* vol. i. p. 426, note.

²² *Theodore* was equally distinguished as a prelate, a scholar, and a Christian; and his religion seems to have approached nearly to the primitive standard. His extraordinary talents were uniformly exerted for the purposes of extending and inculcating the pure doctrines of Christianity. With equal firmness he maintained his own legitimate jurisdiction, and resisted the ambitious encroachments of the court of Rome. In the *History of Canterbury Cathedral* (now preparing for the press) the author will attempt a sketch of the biography of this truly eminent divine, to whom the church of England is probably more indebted than to any other of the prelates who presided in it before the Reformation.

²³ "Our history here is very dark: and the succession of the first bishops of Rome is not more involved than is that of Lichfield." Johnson's "*Ecclesiastical Laws*," Part I. DCLXXXIII.

²⁴ *Ang. Sac.* vol. i. p. 423.

²⁵ Called Egbert by Warton. *Ang. Sac.* ut sup.

by Johnson to be West-Chester,²⁶ but by William of Malmesbury and Camden,²⁷ stated to be Leicester) Lindsey, and Worcester. The See of the first remained at Lichfield, the second was placed at Leicester, the third at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, and the fourth at Worcester. *Sexulf* being allowed his choice, preferred Lichfield, which still retained by far the most extensive jurisdiction. Soon afterwards Cuthwin, who had been appointed to Leicester, resigned, or died; after which *Sexulf* governed both bishoprics till the time of his death, which happened in 691. At that period, Wilfrid, having been expelled from the See of York, resided with Ethelred, king of Mercia, who committed to his care the diocese of Leicester; while *Hedda* obtained that of Lichfield. But Wilfrid being deprived, by the Synod of Nesterfeld, in 703, both dioceses again coalesced under the authority of Hedda; nor were they disunited during the time of his successor, Aldwin. But on the death of the latter, Huicta, or Witta, was appointed to Lichfield, and Totta to Leicester. Henceforth the diocese of Lichfield experienced no further alteration in its limits until, in a subsequent age, that of Chester was dismembered from it. Hedda erected the cathedral church of St. Peter at Lichfield, which he consecrated, 2 Kal. January, 700, and the bones of St. Ceadda were then translated into the new edifice as already mentioned.²⁸

About the year 785, Offa, King of Mercia, who had subdued the respective kings of Kent, of the East Angles, and of the West Saxons, conceived the idea of exalting the diocese of Lichfield to the dignity of an archbishopric.

²⁶ Ecclesiastical Laws, Part I. DCLXXIII.

²⁷ De Gest. Pontif. lib. iv. de Epis. Legecest. Rer. Angl. Scrip. post Bedam præcipui, 1601. Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 202. Much confusion has arisen from the similarity of the Anglo-Saxon names of these cities, which are frequently mistaken for each other by historians. Leicester was called Legerciester, Lygeraceaster, Legraceaster, Ligoracester, and Ligora—Chester, Legecestre, and Legeacester. Yet Malmesbury applies the word Legecestra to Leicester. See Ormerod's "History of the County Palatine and City of Chester," vol. i. p. 70, &c. It is with peculiar pleasure that I refer to, and recommend this valuable work to the attention of all lovers of topography.

²⁸ Thomæ Chesterfield, Canonici Lichfeldensis, Historia de Episcopis Coventrensibus et Lichfeldensibus. Ang. Sac. vol. i. p. 428.

To this measure he was induced partly by a jealous dislike of Janbrycht, Archbishop of Canterbury, and partly by the desire of increasing the importance of his native kingdom, and emancipating its bishops from the jurisdiction of the Kentish prelate, which, after the conquest of Kent by the Mercians, was incompatible with the civil state of the respective kingdoms. A synod of English bishops, assembled at Calchyth, compelled Janbrycht to resign all jurisdiction over the Mercian and East Anglian Sees, which were made subordinate to Higebert, then Bishop of Lichfield. Application was immediately made to Rome for a pall, but it was not received during the life of Higebert, who died in 786. But the representations and munificence of Offa obtained this favour for the succeeding prelate, *Aldulf*, who enjoyed the archiepiscopal dignity during the life of that prince. But Kenulph, the succeeding king of Mercia, at the instigation of the English clergy, petitioned Leo III. then pope, to reverse the edicts made under the influence of Offa,²⁹ and obtained a decree that the See of Canterbury should be restored to all its rights and privileges. Under this sanction, a synod held in Cloveshoe, in 803, unanimously pronounced the grant of the pall and metropolitanical dignity to the Bishop of Lichfield to be null and void, as surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained. The name of Aldulf is signed to this council, with the addition of "Episcopus."

The history of this See presents nothing more of particular interest until after the Norman Conquest; when the national council, held at London, in 1075, resolved upon the removal of the Sees of Sherburne, Selsey, and Lichfield, to the cities of Salisbury, Chichester, and Chester, according to the decrees of the councils of Sardica and Laodicea, which prohibited the establishment of episcopal sees in villages.³⁰ The Saxon prelates, however, had never been disturbed in their preference of solitude and retirement, and this measure was, in reality, only part of the Norman policy, which

²⁹ See the epistle of Kenulph, and decree of Leo, in Will. Malmes. de gestis Regum Angl. lib. i. ch. iv. Also an epistle of Leo to Kenulph, and another from the English clergy to the Pope, in Ang. Sacra, vol. i. p. 460.

³⁰ Wilkins's Concilia, vol. i. p. 363.

aimed at the entire subjugation of the English. Norman bishops had been introduced into almost every diocese, and their sees were now to be fixed in towns overawed by Norman garrisons. Accordingly PETER, then Bishop of Lichfield, transferred his See to Chester, where he was buried in 1085 or 1086. His successor was *Robert de Lymesey*, who removed the See to Coventry, attracted, as it is said, by the immense riches of the monastery which had been originally founded there by Canute, and afterwards restored and greatly enriched by Leofric, Earl of Hereford, and the celebrated Lady Godefa, or Godiva, his wife, about the year 1044. De Lymesey is accused of having plundered the monastery of its treasures, and of oppressing the monks; but the monastic historian who charges him with these crimes is not remarkable for impartiality in cases concerning the regular clergy.³¹ *Robert Peche*, chaplain to King Henry I. was consecrated bishop of this See in 1117; and, according to some authors, he was the first who established prebends in this church; the number of which was augmented by the succeeding Bishop, *Roger de Clinton*,³² who was consecrated in 1128. This bishop was a great benefactor both to the city and to the cathedral church of Lichfield, the latter indeed he is said to have rebuilt. A modern author attributes the present fabric to him, but it may be confidently said, that the greater part of it is subsequent to the time of this prelate, as will hereafter be shown. De Clinton restored the See to Lichfield, and assumed the title of 'Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.' The succeeding bishops were, until the establishment of the modern diocese of Chester, sometimes called Bishops of Lichfield, sometimes of Coventry, and often of Chester,³³ having episcopal residences in each of those places. The title of 'Coventry and Lichfield' was that most frequently borne, until Bishop Hacket, on the restoration of monarchy, placed the name of Lichfield before

³¹ William of Malmesbury, *De Gest. Pontif.* ut supra.

³² In Willis's *Survey of Cathedrals*, (vol. i. p. 425) this account is maintained to be correct, contrary to the assertion in the *Chronicle of the Church of Lichfield*, which ascribes the institution of prebends to Athelwald, who was bishop in 847.—*Thomas de Chesterfield*, ut sup. p. 431.

³³ Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 70.

that of Coventry, on account of the approved loyalty of the former city. "Rob. de Peche—Rog. de Clinton—Walter Durdent—Ric. Peche—and Gerard de Puella," all successively styled themselves *Coventriæ Episcopi* only; and had a fair palace at the north-east corner of St. Michael's church yard.—*Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 101.

The violent dissensions between the chapters of Lichfield and Coventry, with regard to their respective rights in the election of bishops, which long agitated this diocese, afford some remarkable instances of the ambition and obstinacy of the monks. These disputes commenced on the election of a successor to Roger de Clinton; although it was the first occasion on which a license to elect had been granted; the preceding bishops having been appointed by the king, by investiture with a ring and pastoral staff. As no election could be made, in consequence of the disputes of the chapters, King Stephen appointed Walter Durdent to this See.³⁴ By the mediation of Henry II. the succeeding bishops, Richard Peche, Gerard de Puella, or La Pucelle, and *Hugh de Nonant*, were elected without any material commotion.³⁵ The latter was an implacable enemy of the monks, on account of their unjustifiable interference in secular affairs, and ejected those of Coventry from their monastery. They were afterwards recalled by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, having been himself a monk, in some measure favoured their proceedings. Not long after their restoration a new quarrel occurred, in which they beat and wounded the bishop and his attendants, and drove them out of the church of Coventry. For this outrage he procured their solemn excommunication; and, but for the opposition of the archbishop, would probably have succeeded in expelling the monks from every cathedral in England. He was obliged however to confine his exertions to his own diocese, and prosecuted his complaints at Rome with such effect, that his enemies were at length formally ejected from the monastery of Coventry, where secular priests were established in their stead.³⁶ But in 1198, during the exile of this bishop, the monks

³⁴ Warton *Angl. Sac.* vol. i. p. 434.

³⁵ *Vita Hugonis de Nonant Giraldi Cambrensis Speculo Ecclesiæ.* *Ang. Sac.* pars ii. p. 351.

³⁶ *Vita Hugonis de Nonant*, ut sup.

were restored by the influence of their patron, Archbishop Hubert, under the authority of a papal decree. On the death of Nonant, in 1199, Geoffry de Muschamp was elected by the monks and canons, at the recommendation of Hubert.³⁷ But on the next occasion, both chapters being left to their own uninfluenced choice, the monks elected Josbert their prior; while the canons chose Walter de Grey, afterwards Archbishop of York. Both parties adhering obstinately to their respective nominations, Pandulf, the pope's legate, annulled all the proceedings, and afterwards induced them to concur in the election of *William de Cornhull*, Archdeacon of Huntingdon. To this prelate the chapter of Lichfield is indebted for the right of choosing its dean.³⁸ The next license to appoint a bishop was granted "to all those who ought and used to elect," upon which the canons entered a protest against any person to be brought in by the monks: they nevertheless chose their own prior; but confirmation was refused, and the election annulled. The monks, however, appealed to Rome, and a tedious litigation ensued; but in order that the See might not remain vacant, the Pope, Honorius III. prevailed on both parties to commit their powers to him on that occasion, and he assigned *Alexander de Stavenby* to the vacant See. In 1228 a compromise was effected by Gregory IX., whereby it was decreed that the chapters should unite, and form one body of electors, and that the appointment should take place alternately in the churches of Coventry and Lichfield.³⁹ According to this agreement, on the death of Stavenby, William de Raleigh was elected in the church of Coventry; but being at the same time chosen for the diocese of Norwich, he preferred the latter; upon which the monks insisted that a new election should take place at

³⁷ Thomas de Chesterfield, ut sup.

³⁸ "Iste Willielmus episcopus capitulo Lichesfeldensi primo liberam in Domino concessit potestatem eligendi aliquem de gremio in Decanum Lichesfeldensis Ecclesiæ. Confirmata est hæc concessio per Papam Honorium IV. Nam antea, usque ad hoc tempus, episcopus solebat conferre Decanatum sicut et Canonicatum." Thomas de Chesterfield, ut sup.

³⁹ "Quod unâ vice in Coventrensi ecclesiâ conventus Coventrensis et capitulum Lichesfeldense electionem episcopi celebrent, et alterâ vice similiter ab utrisque in ecclesiâ Lichesfeldensi electio celebretur." Thomas de Chesterfield, ut sup.

Coventry, the former being rendered nugatory ; while the canons maintained that it must be held at Lichfield, as Coventry had had its turn. This dissension again produced two elections, that of Nicholas de Farnham by the monks, and that of William de Manchester by the canons. The latter, however, declined the See in favour of the former, to whose election the canons agreed, saving the question of right. But Farnham also declined the episcopal dignity. A third election was therefore made by the two chapters, jointly, at Coventry, when *Hugh de Pateshulle*, a Canon of London, and Treasurer of England, son of Simon de Pateshulle, formerly Chief Justice, was duly chosen, and consecrated in 1240. The election of the succeeding prelate, Roger de Weseham, was preceded by new differences, and an appeal to the court of Rome ; in the course of which proceedings, the canons and monks entered into an agreement that each party should vote in all future elections by an equal number of persons. This agreement was reduced to writing, and sealed, in 1255. These disputes were not again revived until after the death of Bishop Walter de Langton in 1321 ; when a new quarrel arose on the subject of the number of electors, the monks refusing to abide by their solemn agreement. An appeal was instituted by the canons, pending which, Pope John XXII. appointed Roger de Norburgh to the vacant See, who was accordingly consecrated in 1322.

As the little which is known of the history of the fabric of Lichfield Cathedral will be noticed in the succeeding chapter, the next remarkable æra in the history of the diocese is the thirtieth year of King Henry VIII., when the church of Lichfield was despoiled of its ornaments. The statues of saints, shrines of gold and silver, gems, and other valuable articles, were converted to the use of the crown, with the exception of the shrine of St. Ceadda, which, on the petition of Bishop Roland Lee, the king granted to the use of the church. The monastery of Coventry was surrendered to the crown, and its fine church, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the bishop, was entirely demolished. An act was then passed, that the proceedings of the dean and chapter of Lichfield should be as valid, without the chapter of Coventry, as the joint acts of the two chapters had formerly

been.⁴⁰ And the monastery of St. Werburg, in Chester, having also been suppressed, was by letters patent, dated July 16, in the thirty-third year of King Henry VIII. (1542) made the episcopal See of the diocess of Chester, then created; the limits whereof include a very considerable portion of the district formerly within the jurisdiction of the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. This new diocess was made suffragan to the Archbishop of York.

The diocess of Lichfield and Coventry now contains the whole county of Stafford, (except Brome and Clent, which belong to Worcester,) all Derbyshire, the greater part of Warwickshire, and nearly half of Shropshire. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Salop, Coventry, Stafford, and Derby. That of Salop comprises the deaneries of Salop and Newport, whilst that of Coventry contains the deaneries of Coventry, Arden, Marten, and Stonely, in the county of Warwick; the archdeaconry of Stafford includes the deaneries of Lapley and Treizull, Leek and Alton, Newcastle and Stone, and Tamworth and Tutbury, all in the county of Stafford; and the deaneries of Derby, Castillar, Chesterfield, Ashbourne, High Peak, and Repington, all in the county of Derby, appertain to the archdeaconry of Derby. There is no archdeacon denominated from Lichfield, which is the only cathedral (except Peterborough and Bristol, which are of Henry the Eighth's foundation) that does not give title to an archdeacon. The parishes within the city of Lichfield are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Lichfield. This diocess contains, according to Heylin, five hundred and fifty-seven parishes; and the clergy's tenths amount to £590. 16s. 11d.⁴¹

⁴⁰ 33 Henry VIII. Gulielmi Whitlocke, *Continuatio Hist. Lichfeld.* Ang. Sac. pars i. p. 458. See also Dugdale's "*Antiquities of Warwickshire.*"

⁴¹ Willis's *Survey of Cathedrals*, vol. i. p. 371.

CHAP. II.

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE CATHEDRAL;—ITS FOUNDATION, ERECTION,
SUCCESSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS—WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS
PRESENT STATE.

It is generally said that King Oswy, and his son-in-law, Peda, founded the Cathedral of Lichfield; and Bede relates that the Mercians received the Christian faith, and that Diuma was appointed their bishop in 605. Thomas Chesterfield, however, who wrote the "Chronicle of the Church of Lichfield" in 1350, asserts, that the Mercian Church was formed, and a cathedral founded, anterior to the time of Diuma. His account does not however appear entitled to much credit. According to Bede, Ceadda had his episcopal See in this place, where he was buried, and where the seat of the succeeding bishops still continues. Warton, in *Anglia Sacra*, (1-424) infers, that the prelates who preceded Ceadda, "had no cathedral, or certain See appointed them, but were content to live in monasteries." We have already related that Ceadda resided in a habitation built by himself, and after death was first interred in the church of St. Mary, but his remains were afterwards removed to that of St. Peter. This church may be regarded as the original cathedral, and, as before shown, was finished and consecrated by Hedda in January, A.D. 700.

There is some reason to suppose that the church was commenced by Jarumann, the predecessor of Ceadda.¹ It probably occupied the site of

¹ In the Harleian MSS. 3839, it is stated that Dugdale found an old document in the treasury that noticed the consecration of the church in the close by Bishop Jarumann, the predecessor of Ceadda, in 666.

the existing edifice, and continued to be the cathedral church of the diocese until after the Norman conquest.²

An inscription, formerly placed over the great western door, obscurely attributes the foundation to Oswy; but as it purports to have been written above a thousand years after that event, it has no pretensions to authority.³

From the time of Hedda to that of Bishop Roger de Clinton, who succeeded to this See in 1128, a period of four hundred and twenty-eight

² A memorial from the archives of the church, printed in *Angl. Sac.*, (pars i. 459) and in the *Monasticon*, (vol. iii. p. 219) which must have been written after the twelfth century, details the following particulars; "the city of Lichfield was formerly called *Liches*, from War. In it are two monasteries; one in the eastern part called the Station of St. Ceadd, or Stow: the other in the western, dedicated to the Virgin, and inclosed with ditches and fences; and formerly decorated with many gifts by the Mercian kings. In this was the Archbishop's See. And this monastery is situate between Leman Sych, and Way-cliffe. The close of this monastery is divided into two parts, the greater and the less. In the greater, the bishop's dwelling stands in the eastern corner of the north side, and contains in length three hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth one hundred and sixty feet. The dean's habitation, adjoining the bishop's, contains half the dimensions of the former in length and breadth. The dwellings of the canons, built round the monastery, each contain half the dimensions of that of the dean: except that mansion which lately belonged to Master Odo de Bikennar, because he purchased from the bishop a certain place in Lemanskey, and inclosed it with stone. There are in the said close twenty-six mansions, including that of the bishop."

³ As this inscription is mentioned in every history of the church, and incorrectly quoted by several authors, it has been considered proper to introduce it here.

Oswyus est Lichfield fundator, sed reparator
 Offa fuit: regum fama perennis erit:
 Rex Stephanus, rex Henricus, primusque Ricardus,
 Rex et Johannes plurima dona dabant.
 Suprà hæc *millenos* ecclesia floruit *annos*,
 Duret ad extremum nobilis usque diem,
 Daque, Deus, longum ut hæc sacra floreat ædes,
 Et celebrent nomen plebs ibi sanctum tuum.
 Fundata est ecclesia Merciensis
 Quæ nunc Lichfeldia dicitur

Facta Cathedralis,

Anno Domini

DCLVII.

—Dugdale's Visitation of Staffordshire.

years, the history of this edifice is wholly unknown. Of the last named prelate the chronicle asserts, that “he raised the church of Lichfield, *as well in fabric as in honour*;—increased the number of the prebends,—fortified the castle of Lichfield,—surrounded the town by a wall, or vallum, and infeoffed knights.”⁴

This is all the information which history affords on the subject of the erection of a church here by De Clinton; but modern writers have supplied the deficiency from their own imaginations. By merely assuming that the whole of the present edifice was built by De Clinton,⁵ it has been found easy to describe his work with minute accuracy.⁵ But a moderate acquaintance with ecclesiastical architecture will be sufficient to convince any observer that little of De Clinton’s architecture now remains.

⁴ “Ecclesiam erexit Lichesfeldensem, tam in fabricâ quam in honore, numerum præbendarum augendo, castrum Lichesfeldense muniendo, villam vallo vallando, milites infeodando.” Ang. Sac. pars i. p. 434. The meaning of the latter words is, that he granted the church lands to be held as knights’ fees; of which, according to Stow, the religious houses before their suppression possessed 28,015, each containing, as Coke asserts, twelve carrucates, or plough lands.

⁵ It is not very extraordinary that Plot and Bishop Godwin should, in the absence of direct historical evidence on the subject of the erection of the existing edifice, have concluded it to be the work of Clinton; but that Mr. Carter’s architectural experience should not have prevented his committing the same error, is certainly unaccountable. See the Gent. Mag. vol. lxxix. part ii. p. 697, and vol. lxxx. part i. p. 525. It has been however the common practice of this visionary antiquary to ascribe, if possible, every ancient edifice to the date of its original foundation; and if precluded by notorious facts from indulging this propensity, to seize on the most remote date the circumstances of the case would permit, without regard to the known progress of our national architecture.

⁶ Jackson, in his “History of the City and Cathedral of Lichfield,” p. 75, states, (without giving any authority) that “Clinton pulled down the old church, 48 Henry I. 1148, (which year was not the 48th of Henry I., who only reigned thirty-five years, but the 13th of Stephen; and was the very year of Clinton’s death) and rebuilt it upon its present magnificent style—roofed it, with that noble stone vault, which is the admiration of architects, and then covered the whole with lead.” This account is evidently erroneous, as may be inferred from its own statement, and as may be clearly perceived by the varied styles of architecture in the church. Browne Willis construes more rationally the Lichfield Chronicle, in stating that Bishop Clinton “built good part of the church.” Survey of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 377.

In 1235, King Henry III. granted to the dean and chapter a license to dig stone in the forest of Hopwas⁷ for the fabric of the church of Lichfield, and in the precept then addressed to the Sheriff of Staffordshire, commanded him not to impede the workmen on the occasion. Only three years afterwards another precept was issued to Hugh de Loges, then keeper of the same forest, to allow the canons of Lichfield to dig more stone from the same quarries to carry on the works at their church.⁸ From these documents it is evident that some buildings were prosecuting at that time, but we do not find any evidence as to the parts of the edifice then raised. From the year 1200 to 1385, all the bishops of this See were interred in the cathedral, whence it may be inferred that the church, during that time, was in a condition for the performance of public service. It is also very probable that the greater part of the present fabric was raised in the same time. The registers of the bishops who presided during the progress of the work, would probably have furnished the dates of its erection, in the accounts and documents relating to the expenses of the building; but these records were unfortunately destroyed during the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when the close being fortified and garrisoned, the cathedral alternately suffered the injuries of a siege from each party; and when in possession of the parliamentary forces, its monuments, ornaments, and records were spoiled and demolished, to gratify their avarice and fanaticism.

Walter de Langton who succeeded to this See in 1296, was one of the most

⁷ This forest extended over a large tract of country on the south side of the city.

⁸ Pro novâ fabricâ Eccl. Lichf. tem. R. H. III.—Mandatum est Vicecomiti Staffordiæ, quod non impediât vel impedire permittat decanum et capitulum Lichfeldiæ, quo minus fodere possint petram in forestâ regis de Hopwas, ad fabricam ecclesiæ suæ de Lichfield, sicut eam fodi fecerunt ante tempus suum. Teste rege apud Wallingford xii Junii. (Claus. 19, H. III. m. 9.)

Mandatum est Hugoni de Loges quod permittat Canonicos de Lichefeld, fodere petram, ad fabricam ecclesiæ suæ de Lichefeld in quarrera de Hopwas; ita tamen quod hoc fiat sine detrimento forestæ nostræ. Teste Rege, &c. xxviii April, Claus. 22, H. III. m. 15.

Mon. Angl. vol. iii. p. 239. The expression, *ad fabricam*, used in both these writs, has been supposed to imply that the work then proceeding consisted merely of repairs. But Dugdale understood it to allude to a new building, as appears by the title, *pro novâ fabricâ*, which he has prefixed to these records. It is conceived that it would be equally applicable to either case; and therefore that it affords no light to guide us in developing the history of the fabric.

liberal benefactors to the church and city. He surrounded the close with a high stone wall, and constructed "two beautiful gates" on the west and south sides of the close; inclosed the relics of St. Chad in a magnificent shrine, at the expense of two thousand pounds; founded and raised part of the Lady Chapel at the east end of the cathedral, and constructed the vaulted roofs of the transept; but dying in 1321, before it was finished, he bequeathed a sum of money for its completion. His successor, Roger de Norburg, or Norbrigge, removed Langton's remains from the Lady Chapel to a more appropriate sepulchre on the south side of the high altar, where there are some vaults and chantries very singularly situated and designed. According to Fuller, the cathedral had attained its final completion in the time of Bishop Heyworth, who was consecrated in 1420.⁹ Early in the sixteenth century, some extensive repairs appear to have taken place; and Bishop Blythe contributed fifty oaks, and the sum of twenty pounds towards the same. The destruction of the shrines and ornaments at the Reformation has been already mentioned. In the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, this church suffered great injury. The close being surrounded by a wall and ditch, presented an eligible situation for defence; and it was accordingly garrisoned early in 1643, by the royalist inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, under the command of the Earl of Chesterfield. The parliamentary forces, not only anxious to dislodge them, but zealously intent on pillaging and defacing the cathedral,

⁹ "But now in the time of the aforesaid *William Heyworth*, the cathedral of *Lichfield* was in the verticall height thereof, being (though not augmented in the *essentials*) beautified in the *ornaments* thereof. Indeed the west front thereof is a stately fabric, adorned with exquisite imagerie, which I suspect our age is so far from being able to imitate the *workmanship*, that it understandeth not the *history* thereof. Surely what Charles the Fifth is said to have said of the citie of Florence, *that it is pitie it should be seen save only on holydayes*; as also *that it was fitt that so fair a citie should have a case and cover for it to keep it from wind and weather*, so, in some sort, this fabric may seem to deserve a *shelter* to secure it. But alas, it is now in a *pittifull case* indeed, almost beaten to the ground in our *civil dissentions*. Now, lest the *church* should follow the *castle*, I mean, quite vanish out of view, I have at the cost of my worthy friend here exemplified the *portraiture* thereof: and am glad to hear it to be the design of *ingenious persons* to preserve antient churches in the like nature, (whereof *many* are done in *this*, and more expected in the *next* part of *Monasticon*) seeing when their *substance* is gone, their very *shadows* will be acceptable to *posteritie*." Fuller's Church History, cent. xi. book iv. sect. iii. p. 175.

that hated temple of episcopacy, as they termed it, soon besieged the close. Their leader, Robert Lord Brook, is said to have invoked some special token of God's approbation of the enterprise; and it is certainly remarkable that on the commencement of the cannonade, this commander was shot in the head by a gentleman posted at the battlements of the great tower.¹⁰ This event happened on the 2d of March, the festival of St. Chad, to whose influence the cavaliers superstitiously attributed their success. Sir John Gell of Hopton succeeded to the command of the parliamentary troops on the following day, and so vigorously pressed the siege that the garrison surrendered on the 5th, "upon condition of free quarter to all in general within the close."¹¹ In April following Prince Rupert marched to Lichfield, and commenced another siege of the close, which was now better fortified, and was resolutely defended for ten days by the parliamentary forces, under Colonel Rouswell, or Russell. At length the prince succeeded in draining the moat, and springing a mine, which enabled him to storm the place; yet he was repulsed with great loss. But the garrison, unable to withstand a second siege, made proposals of capitulation on honourable terms, which being accepted, the whole evacuated the place on the 21st of April, 1643.¹² It was then garrisoned by the king's troops, under the command of Colonel Harvey Bagot.

The most sacrilegious conduct is attributed to the parliamentary forces during their short possession of the cathedral. They demolished and defaced the monuments, stripped the grave-stones of their brasses, broke the painted windows, and destroyed the records. We are also told that they "every day hunted a cat with hounds through the church, delighting themselves in the echo from the goodly vaulted roof; and to add to their wickedness, brought a calf into it, wrapt in linen; carried it to the font, sprinkled it with water; and gave it a name in scorn and derision of that holy sacrament of baptism; and when Prince Rupert recovered that church by force, Russell the go-

¹⁰ Dugdale's "Short View of the late Troubles in England," p. 117.

¹¹ Historical Tracts collected by R. Holme. Harleian MSS. 2043, p. 24.

¹² A perfect Diurnal of some passages in Parliament, 1643. Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, book vii. p. 313.

vernor carried away the communion plate, and linen, and whatsoever else was of value.”¹³

The close was occupied by the king's garrison till July, 1646, when the king's affairs had become desperate, and the parliamentary forces, under the command of Adjutant-general Lowthian, again besieged this devoted place. The governors, Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and Colonel Bagot, being satisfied by the report of Colonel Hudson (who had gone out of the garrison to obtain information, and had been permitted to return to it) “that the king had no army in the field to the amount of one hundred men, nor any one garrison unbesieged,” agreed to articles of capitulation, whereby their lives and some part of their arms and property were secured to them, and surrendered the place on the 10th day of July, 1646.¹⁴

During these vicissitudes of war, the cathedral suffered most extensive injury. It is calculated that two thousand cannon-shot, and fifteen hundred hand grenades had been discharged against it. The centre spire was battered down; the spires of the west end nearly demolished; the roof beaten in; the whole of the exterior greatly damaged; and the beautiful sculpture of the west front barbarously mutilated. The bells, lead, and timber were afterwards purloined during the protectorship of Cromwell; so that when *Dr. Hacket* succeeded to this See in 1661, he found the cathedral in a most desolate condition; and with a truly laudable zeal immediately commenced the necessary repairs. “The very morning after his arrival in Lichfield, he roused his servants by break of day, set his own coach horses, with teams and hired labourers, to remove the rubbish, and laid the first hand to the work he had meditated. By his large contributions, the benefactions of the dean and chapter, and the money arising from his assiduity in soliciting the aid of every gentleman in the diocese, and almost every stranger that visited the cathedral, he is said to have raised several thousand pounds. In eight years he restored the beauty of the cathedral, to the admiration of the country.”¹⁵ Besides a grant by King Charles II.

¹³ Dugdale's “Short View of the late Troubles in England,” p. 560.

¹⁴ These articles of capitulation are printed in Jackson's History of Lichfield.

¹⁵ Life of Bishop Hacket, by Dr. Plume, prefixed to his *Century of Sermons*.

of "one hundred fair timber trees out of Needwood Forest," the subscription for the repairs amounted to 9092*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* The bishop himself contributed no less than 1683*l.* 12*s.* Having completed the repairs, and fitted up the choir with new stalls, pulpit, and organ, he reconsecrated the church with great solemnity on the 24th of December, 1669. In the following year he contracted for six bells; the first of which only was hung during his last illness. "He went out of his bed-chamber into the next room to hear it, seemed well pleased with the sound, and blessed God who had favoured him with life to hear it; but at the same time observed that it would be his own passing bell; and retiring into his chamber, he never left it until he was carried to his grave."¹⁶

Since that event, the cathedral church of Lichfield has only suffered from the effects of time and weather; and the ravages of those destructive agents have frequently called forth the zeal and liberality of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

The general appearance of this building was considerably improved by several judicious alterations effected about the year 1760; when the cathedral library, built by Dean Heywood, and an adjoining house, very incommodiously situated between the church and the deanery, were demolished; the ground of the cemetery was at the same time levelled; the tomb-stones were laid flat; some useless walls and gates were removed; and slates were substituted for the old leaden covering of the roof. But in 1788 it was found that the fabric itself was in so dilapidated a state that a heavy expenditure would be required for its restoration. For this purpose, subscriptions were immediately raised throughout the diocese; which, chiefly through the zealous activity of Dean Proby, produced a sum of money considerable in itself, but inadequate to the requisite expense. The present worthy bishop not only contributed liberally on this occasion, but exerted his influence in obtaining an act of parliament, by which a fund was provided, not only applicable to the future support of the fabric, but to the discharge of the debts which it was unavoidably necessary to contract for completing the repairs then in progress. Dean Proby is said to have advanced, as a loan, 250*l.* for these purposes.

¹⁶ Life of Bishop Hacket, by Dr. Plume.

A thorough and substantial repair was accordingly commenced under the direction of the late Mr. James Wyatt, and was completed, with many improvements, in the year 1795. Besides the general restoration of the doors, windows, and flooring throughout, two of the spires were partly rebuilt, the ends of the transepts were strengthened by new buttresses, the external roofs of the ailes were raised, and five divisions of the stone roof in the nave were taken down, and replaced with plaster. The Lady Chapel was united to the choir, by removing a screen which had been erected by Bishop Hacket. On taking this away, the workmen discovered the beautiful old screen which formed in all probability the original partition when the Lady Chapel was completed by the executors of Walter de Langton. This elaborate piece of architecture was in a very mutilated state; but Mr. Wyatt, having restored it, by the assistance of Roman cement, to a very perfect condition, appropriated part of it to the new altar piece, and the remainder to the organ screen, or partition which divides the nave from the choir.

The *Stained Glass* which embellishes some of the eastern windows of the Lady Chapel, formerly decorated the magnificent chapel of the abbey of Herekenrode, a wealthy convent of Cistercian nuns, in the bishopric of Liege, in Germany. The chapel of Herekenrode abbey was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, when the windows were adorned with these choice specimens of the art of glass-staining. On the establishment of the French republic, this abbey was suppressed with many other religious houses. Sir Brooke Boothby, who happened to be then on the continent, purchased the stained windows for the moderate price of two hundred pounds, and very generously transferred this extraordinary bargain to the dean and chapter, who expended about eight hundred pounds more in the importation, repair, and arrangement of the glass in its present situation. The Rev. W. G. Rowland, of Shrewsbury, superintended the latter operations, and furnished designs for the requisite accessory and ornamental works, the staining of which was executed by Sir John Betton, of Shrewsbury, knight. A large window at the end of the north transept is filled with stained glass by the latter gentleman, from designs by I. J. Halls, Esq., an artist of considerable talent.

CHAP. III.

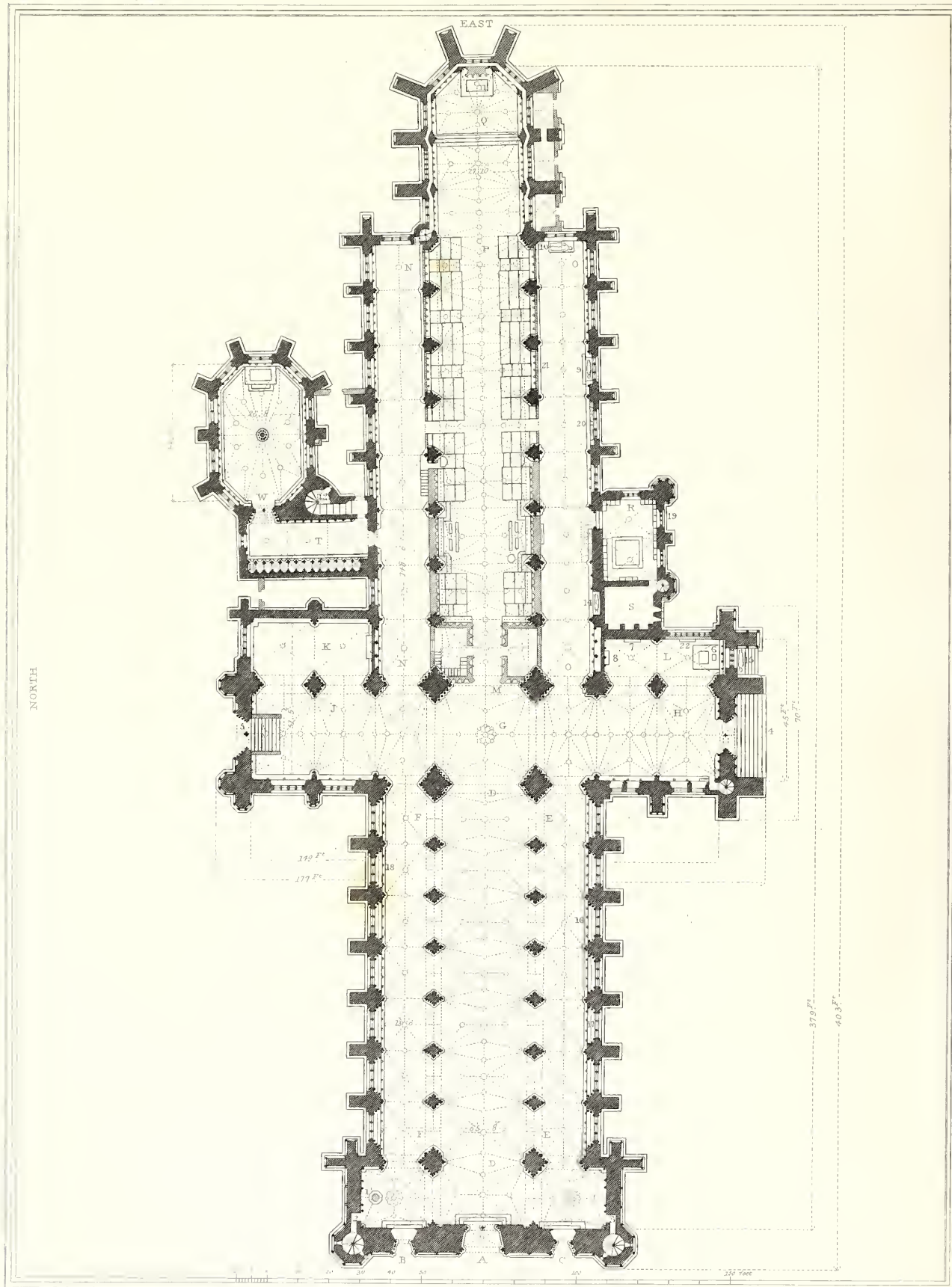
DESCRIPTION OF THE FORM, ARRANGEMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH: OF ITS EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR BEAUTIES AND DEFECTS:—REMARKS ON ITS STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE, AND ON THE VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE EDIFICE; WITH REFERENCE TO THE ACCOMPANYING PRINTS.

THE Cathedral Church of Lichfield possesses many singularities and beauties. Its plan, design, general features, present state, and situation, are all peculiar, and calculated to prepossess the stranger in its favour. Unlike the generality of cathedrals, which are surrounded and encroached on by common dwellings, shops, and offensive appendages, this is completely insulated, and every part of its exterior may be readily examined. It is placed in an open lawn or close, which is environed with handsome or very respectable detached houses. These have their respective gardens and plantations; and on the north and eastern sides of the close are some fine forest trees. Hence the external appearance of the church and effect of the whole on the visitor are pleasing and interesting. An air of rural simplicity, and genteel life, pervades the precincts of the edifice, and impresses the mind with quiet, respectful, and religious sentiments. About one hundred yards from the south side is a large piece of water, or lake, which may be regarded as a pleasing appendage: and but for a few houses which are placed between it and the church, would be a beautiful and unique accompaniment. In Plate VI. the Cathedral is shown as it would appear, if some houses were removed from the south-east; and no person can deny the improved effect that might be thus made. Such a material alteration in the value and property of the ground, though it may be wished

for, cannot however be reasonably expected. Another singularity in the edifice, now under notice, is its general exterior form. At the west end are two towers, surmounted by spires, and at the intersection of the nave with the transept, is another tower, with a spire more lofty than those at the west end. Hence every approach to the city is distinguished by the varied combination of these acute pyramids.¹ From the east and west they are seen grouped in a cluster; whilst, from the northern and southern sides the two western spires seem attached; and the central one is shown as springing abruptly from the middle of the roof, and rising much higher than the others. As a distant object, however, this church has no pretensions to grandeur or beauty. Very little but the ridge of the roof, and the three spires, is presented above the houses and contiguous trees. From the east, at Stow-pool, the view is picturesque and pleasing, as the three spires are seen grouped together, rising above the surrounding trees and houses; but the church constitutes only a small object in the scene.

The only approaches to Lichfield Cathedral from the city, are on the south-east, and on the west; and these present the best and most interesting features of the edifice. The south side of the Lady Chapel, with its tall, narrow windows, the clerestory of the choir, and its southern aisle, with the present vestry, south transept, part of the nave, central and western towers and spires, are successively displayed from the former approach; whilst the latter presents the western front in all its richness and variety of ornament. Though now much mutilated and disfigured by the corrosive effects of the weather, this front still displays simplicity of design, and richness of ornament. It is nearly a flat facade, with small octangular buttress-turrets at the angles. A large double door-way, recessed, is seen in the centre, and two smaller lateral door-ways: each of these was formerly much ornamented with insulated columns, bold archi-volt mouldings, charged with foliage, statues, &c. Externally the church may be said to be more picturesque than beautiful. It has no pretensions

¹ Rippon Minster had formerly three leaden spires, similarly situated with those at Lichfield; but these are now pulled down.



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

British Library, No. of Lichfield Cathedral.

Engraved by G. Gladwin.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

GROUND PLAN

WITH INDICATIONS OF GROININGS, MONUMENTS, &c.

London, Published July 2 1859, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

to grandeur; and therefore cannot vie with the noble and imposing cathedrals of York, Lincoln, Canterbury, Wells, or Durham: nor is it so picturesque or beautiful as Salisbury. The natural colour and quality of its materials indeed detract from its beauty; for the stone is of a dusky red, and of a crumbly, ragged character. Though deprived of strongly marked beauties, yet it displays many pleasing and even interesting features. The architectural antiquary will find in it much to admire; for if the operations of time, of wantonness, and of bad restorations, have tended to deface and injure it, there is enough left to indicate its original and pristine design. The exterior, it is true, displays five or six different styles and characters of architecture; but these are not of very opposite and incongruous forms. All is in the pointed style, and of quick succession as to dates, and proportions. There is no part of the circular, or Norman style, and none of the last period of the pointed. These remarks, however, do not apply to the centre spire, or modern restorations. The general character of the *interior of the Church* is cleanness, cheerfulness, and elegance. Every part is preserved in good condition, and displays the laudable exertions made by the present dean and chapter to uphold its stability, and improve its beauty. Their conduct, in this respect, is not only highly praiseworthy, but ought to excite the emulation and shame of the curators of some other national churches.

The more particular characteristics of this Cathedral will be noticed in referring to the accompanying illustrative plates.

PLATE I. *Ground Plan*, with reference to the monuments, indications of the groining, &c. The Roman capitals, from A to W, refer to different parts of the church; and the Arabic figures point out the situations of the principal monuments. It will be seen from this plan that the church consists of a nave, D. with its ailes, E. and F.:—a transept, H. and I. branching from the centre tower, G.:—an eastern aile to the transept, K. and L.:—a choir, from M. to P.:—with its ailes, N. and O.:—a lady chapel, Q.:—a vestry, R.:—an inner vestry, or chapel, S.:—a vestibule to the chapter house, T.:—and a chapter house, W. At the west end are three entrance door-ways, A. B. C., deeply recessed in the wall, and richly adorned in their sculptured mould-

ings and capitals. A. communicates to the nave, B. to the north aisle, and C. to the south aisle. On the north and south sides of the west end it is shown that the walls project beyond those of the aisles, and thus form a sort of small transept. These walls, with the octangular buttresses at the western angles, square buttresses at the eastern angles, and two large piers at the west end of the choir, support the two western towers and spires. The figures refer to,

1. A font:—2. Stair-case to the north-west tower:—3. to the opposite tower, which is entered at present by a door-way on the outside, as correctly shown in the plan, Plate IV.:—4. ascending steps to the door-way of the south transept:—5. door way to the north transept, with steps descending to the church:—6. the dean's consistory court, or eastern aisle of the south transept, in which are placed busts of Dr. Johnson and Garrick, 7. and 22.:—and the monument of Mr. Newton, 8.:—9. and 20. point out the places where the effigies of Bishops Pateshull and Langton, and the remains of Hacket's tomb, are laid in recesses under the windows:—10. is the famed modern tomb, by Chantrey:—11. altar table:—12. stair-case to the library over the chapter house:—14. effigy of Sir Thomas Stanley:—15. an ancient effigy in a niche in the wall:—16. 17. 18. point out the situations of three old effigies in the walls:—19. an old tomb in the wall, supposed to be of the founder of the chapel. The measurements are figured on the plan.

PLATE II. *View of the West Front.* The point chosen for taking this view is at such a distance from the church, that the whole facade is displayed to advantage, and exempt from quick perspective which is often unpleasing, and calculated to distort the objects delineated. By taking a distant station, and standing at, or near the middle, as in the present instance, the proper forms and proportions of the front are shown: and when these are in unison and harmony, the effect must be pleasing to the eye, and be well adapted for pictorial delineation. Believing that the west front of Lichfield would be best represented in this way, and that its three spires would form a pleasing pyramidal group, was the reason for choosing the point of view now alluded to. It is true there are some small houses that intercept part of the church from the station chosen; but this did not pre-



Engraved by H. Le Keux from a Drawing by F. Mackenzie.

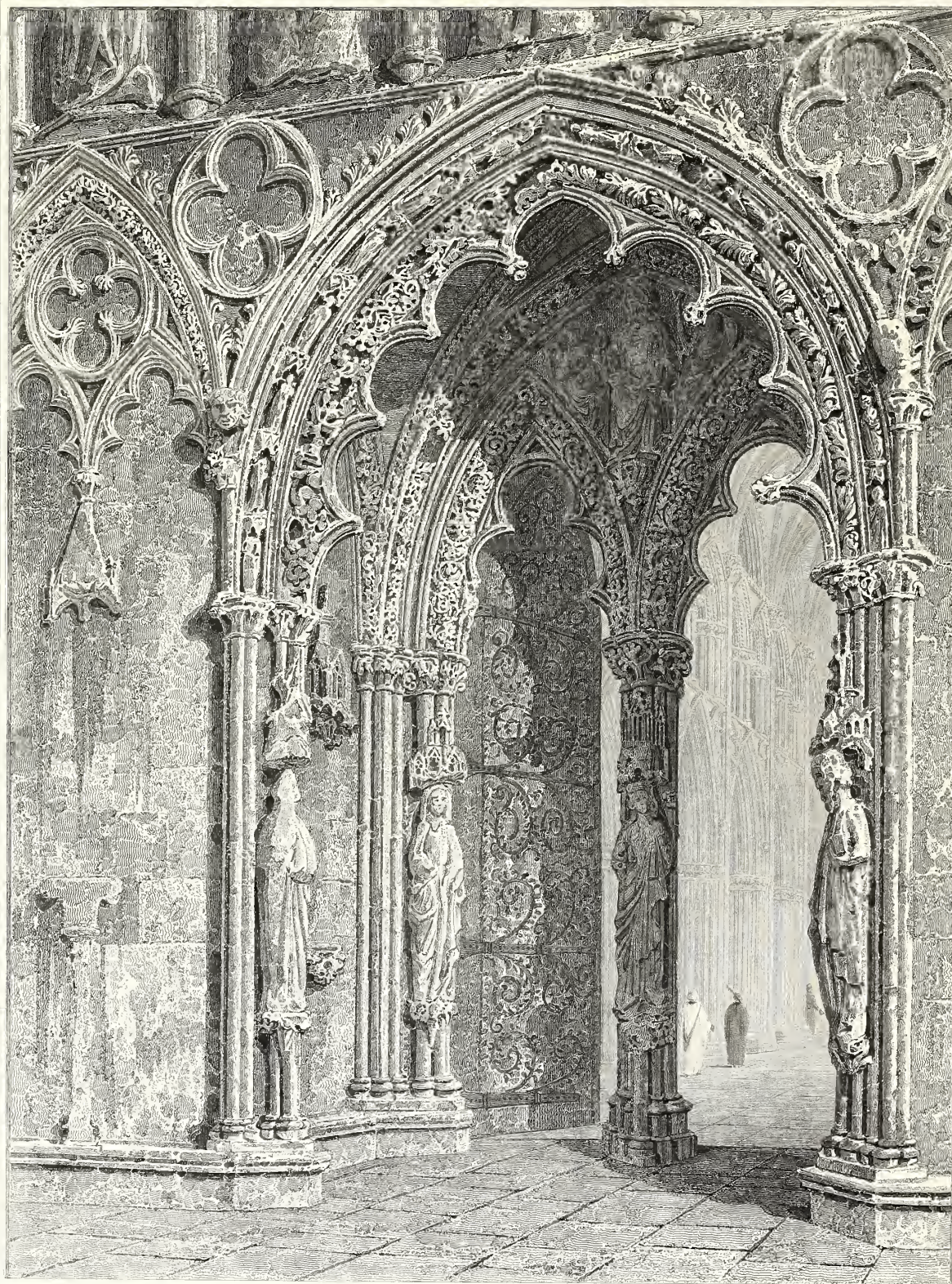
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

WEST FRONT.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, EARL OF UXBRIDGE &c &c &c

This Plate is respectfully inscribed by the AUTHOR.

London Published Oct. 1. 1820 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Drawn by J. Richardson

Britton's History &c. of Lichfield Cathedral

Engraved by J. Le Keux.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH,
OF THE WESTERN DOOR WAY.

TO MATTHEW ROBINSON FOULTON, ESQ. AN ADMIRER OF ANTIENT ARCHITECTURE &c.

This Plate is inscribed by J. BRITTON.

London, Published Aug. 1. 1840 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

clude the artist from representing the true architectural forms of the building as it would appear if these obstructions were removed. In addition to what has been already said of the western facade, it may be described as consisting of three leading divisions, in height; viz. two towers with spires of nearly corresponding design, and a central compartment, with a door-way, a large window, and an acute pediment. The whole front has been richly and beautifully adorned with architectural ornaments, and sculpture. These comprised niches, arched mouldings, columns both insulated and detached, niches, canopies, pedestals, statues, doors, windows, and tracery. At each angle of this elevation is an octangular stair-case turret, corresponding in divisions and ornaments with the front; and having the same divisions, &c. returning round the north and south sides. Both turrets are terminated with stunted pinnacles, with crockets at the angles, and finials at the top: and attached to these are square pinnacles, which serve to connect the former to the spires. The upper part of each tower is finished with a band of lozenge mouldings, inclosing quatrefoil and trefoil panels. The spires are divided into six compartments, four of which have open windows, with acute pedimental mouldings in each face, whilst the fifth has only panels separated by crocketed ribs. The upper story is plain, but has some small windows. These spires are open from the bottom to the top, and without any timber or cross beams of any kind. (See PLATE IV.)

By the accompanying plate it will be seen that a series of statues still remain in niches over the western doors. It is unusual to see a west end of a cathedral without windows to the aisles. In the third story are windows to the belfry floors. The central window, as well as the niche and statue in the pediment, do not harmonize with the other parts of this front. The statue is meant to represent Charles II., and is said to have been executed by a stone-cutter, named Wilson, of Sutton Coldfield, who was knighted for his loyalty. Disfiguring as it does this beautiful front, it is hoped that it will be speedily removed.

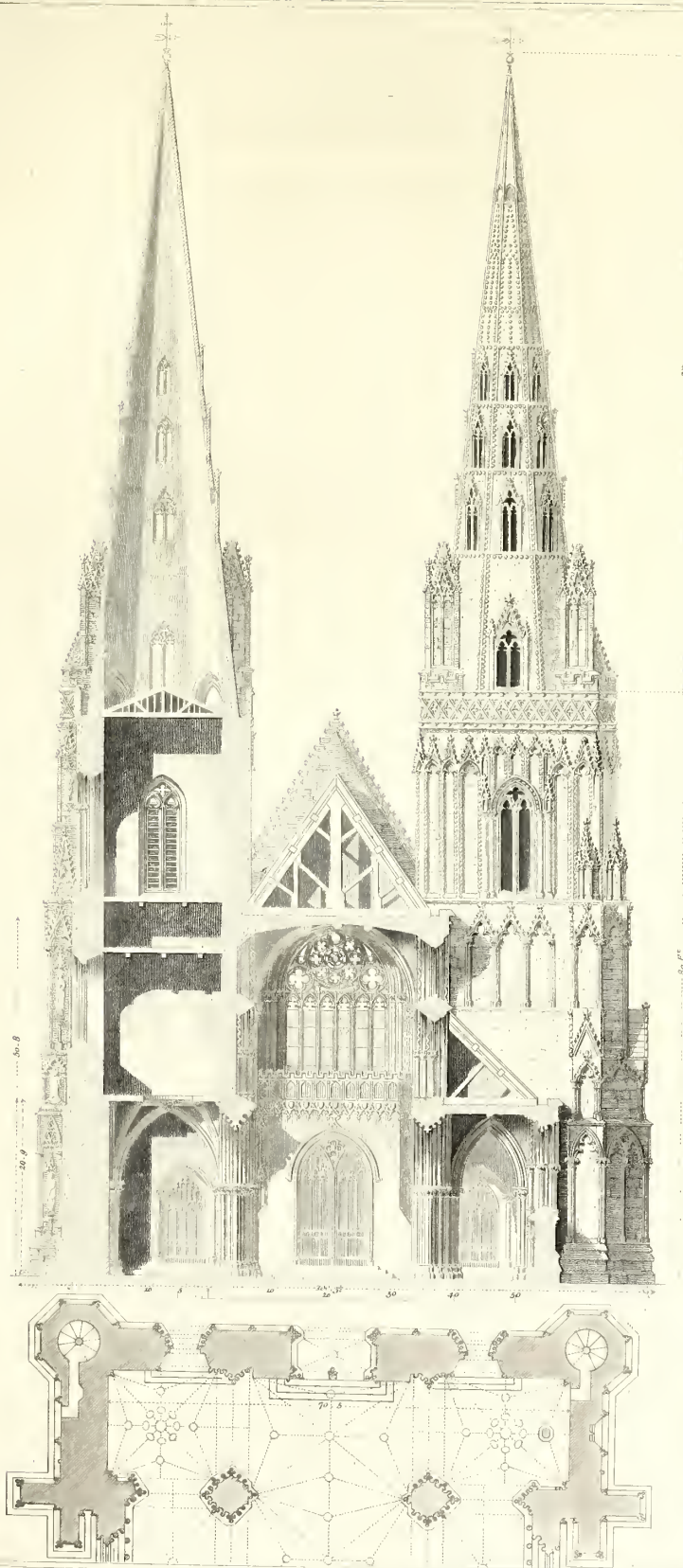
PLATE III. *View of the principal Door-way in the West Front*, which may be regarded as one of the most beautiful designs in the country. It may be compared, in some respects, with the very elegant door-way on the

south side, near the east end of Lincoln Cathedral,¹ which is nearly of the same style and period of erection. Both are peculiarly rich and fanciful, and calculated to excite the warmest admiration. The present door-way was profusely embellished with sculptured foliage, and figures, running round the architrave mouldings, and between the columns. These are now so much battered, that not only their beauty is greatly injured, but it is almost impossible to ascertain the characters of some of the statues. The door-way is divided into two openings, by a clustered column in the middle, to which is attached a figure, said to personify the Virgin Mary. There are also two corresponding statues on each side of the door, standing on beautifully formed brackets, and surmounted by equally beautiful canopies. Stukeley conjectures that these figures were meant for the Evangelists, and that two other statues on the outside of the door-way, represented Moses and Aaron. These are destroyed, as well as their accompanying canopies, &c. The two doors are covered and strengthened with ornamental iron hinges, or scroll work, which appear to be original.²

PLATE IV. *Section of the Southern Tower and Spire, of the Nave, and North Aile, also an Elevation of the Eastern Side of the North Tower and Spire, with Ground Plan.* The architect and architectural antiquary will immediately understand the design and construction of this part of the fabric by the annexed plate. It shows the thickness of the south wall of the tower, with the situations of the two windows in it, the return of its octagon buttress, the floors and timber roof in the tower, with the face of the western wall, and the interior of the spire. This section is made through the centre of the south tower, and continued in the same line to the middle of the nave, when the line of section is taken through the first division and

¹ A view of this door-way will be given in "The Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of England."

² Mr. Carter made a drawing of this west front for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1810, in which he represented the statues and ornaments as in a perfect state. He has shown the middle spire lower than those at the west end, as they really appear when the spectator is near the church. In his "Ancient Sculpture and Painting," folio, 1780, he has given an etching of "the porch or principal entrance"—and promised to furnish "a particular description of it," but never fulfilled his engagement.



Drawn by Jos. Potter.

Drawn History Sec. of Lichfield Cathedral

Engraved by R. E. Keux

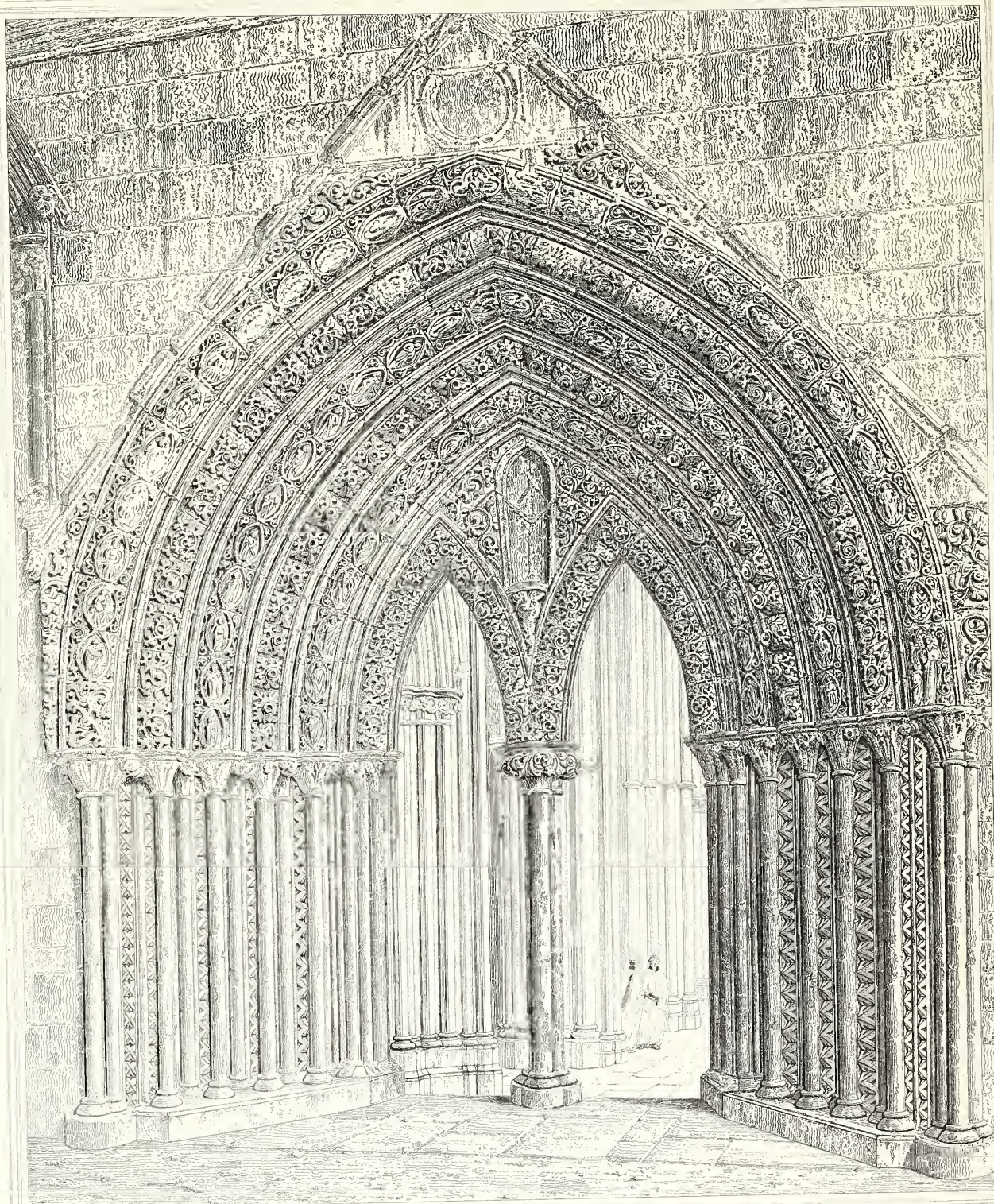
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

SECTION &c. OF THE WESTERN TOWERS.

TO THE REV^d CHARLES BUCKERIDGE, D.D. PRECENTOR & CANON RESIDENTIARY OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

This Plate is inscribed by J. BRITTON.

London Published Dec^r. 1849, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Bringing History &c. of Lichfield Cathedral.

Engraved by J. Le Keux

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

DOOR WAY IN N. TRANSEPT.

TO SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ENGLAND, &c. &c.

This Plate is inscribed by the AUTHOR.

London, Published June 1, 1820, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Engraved by J. Le Noir.

Drawn from Henry Wood's Lichfield Cathedral.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

VIEW FROM THE S. E.

TO THE REV^d HUGH BAILYE, M.A. CHANCELLOR & CANON RESIDENTIARY OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

This Plate is inscribed with sentiments of esteem by J. BRITTON.

Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

window of the north aisle. This should have been indicated on the plan, but was omitted by mistake. By the present plate, the real proportion of the arch of the north aisle, (and the south is the same,) is displayed, and the section of the arch, with the size of the columns and piers under the tower, are shown. Over the northern pier is a section of the triforium arch, as well as of the clerestory window over it. A profile and elevation of the two buttresses at the north-east corner of the tower, with their plans, are represented; and the design of the eastern face of the north tower and spire, with its panelled and purfled pinnacles, is shown. In the centre we perceive the double doors, with an ogee moulding, an embattled gallery above, and behind that the chief window. This is terminated with a flattened roof, over which is the high pitched roof, with its timber ties. It is also seen, that a lofty wall screen, with an acute pediment and crocketed sides, rises considerably above the roof.

PLATE V. *A perspective view of the Door-way in the Northern Transept* is a fine and peculiar specimen of this style of architecture. It consists of a deeply recessed arch, divided into five principal and several smaller mouldings, the former of which are charged with sculpture. Two of these consist of foliage, scrolls, &c. and the other three are enriched with oval compartments, inclosing basso-relievos in groups, of angels, saints, patriarchs, &c. Among them are two figures supposed to represent St. Chad baptizing the Saxon Prince Wulfere. On each side of the door-way are detached and clustered pillars, with fine foliated capitals, with five rows of ornament, commonly called the dog-tooth moulding. In the centre is a clustered column, composed of four pillars, with a very richly cut capital, and supporting a double archivolt moulding, also covered with foliated sculpture.

PLATE VI. is a view of the whole Church, from the south-east, and displays the general forms and tracery of the windows in the Lady Chapel, the choir, the aisle of the choir, the south transept, and the clerestory of the nave. Beneath the windows of the Lady Chapel are three recesses, or arched vaults, with pedimental roofs, and which appear to have constituted sepulchral chambers for some distinguished members of the church. It is

supposed that Bishop Langton's remains were finally placed in one of them. The clumsy modern buttresses, to the south transept, are shown conspicuous, and the lofty crocketed pinnacles to the vestry are also prominent features in this view. The flattened arched window, with several perpendicular mullions, and the circular window, with the small triangular one above, in the gable of the south transept, are all delineated. Beneath the aisle window of the transept is an arched recess, containing a mutilated statue. This view has been already noticed.

PLATE VII. *View of the Nave*, looking east. As the style, or treatment, of this plate has been objected to, it may be proper to remark, that I directed this view to be drawn and engraved in outline, as a mode best calculated to define and characterize the architectural members of the nave. Here are many lines of columns, mouldings of arches, enriched capitals, and other ornaments; and had these been covered over with colour, for the purpose of imitating the effect and perspective of the scene, the detail of the architecture would have been inevitably obscured and sacrificed by the process. Having seen several interesting architectural subjects spoiled, and the real forms disfigured, by attempts to represent a real perspective and the accidental effects of light and shade in similar scenes, I am convinced that it can only be satisfactorily displayed by an outline, or with a slight degree of shadowing. In subjects with large columns, and plain arches, &c. as in the nave of Norwich Cathedral, a high degree of finish and bright effect may be successfully and pleasingly employed, without sacrificing any essential details of the building; but in such a subject as the one now under notice, or the chapels of King's College, and Henry the Seventh, it would be absurd and unjust to attempt to display, in a small scale, their numerous beautiful members and details, in union with picturesque effect.

The *Nave* of Lichfield Cathedral is a beautiful and interesting part of the Church. Its piers are solid and large, and consist of several attached and insulated shafts, with deep mouldings between. These are raised on bases of many mouldings, and are terminated at top with richly sculptured foliated capitals. From the latter spring the architrave mouldings of the



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraver's History &c. of Lichfield Cathedral.

Engraved by J. McKee.

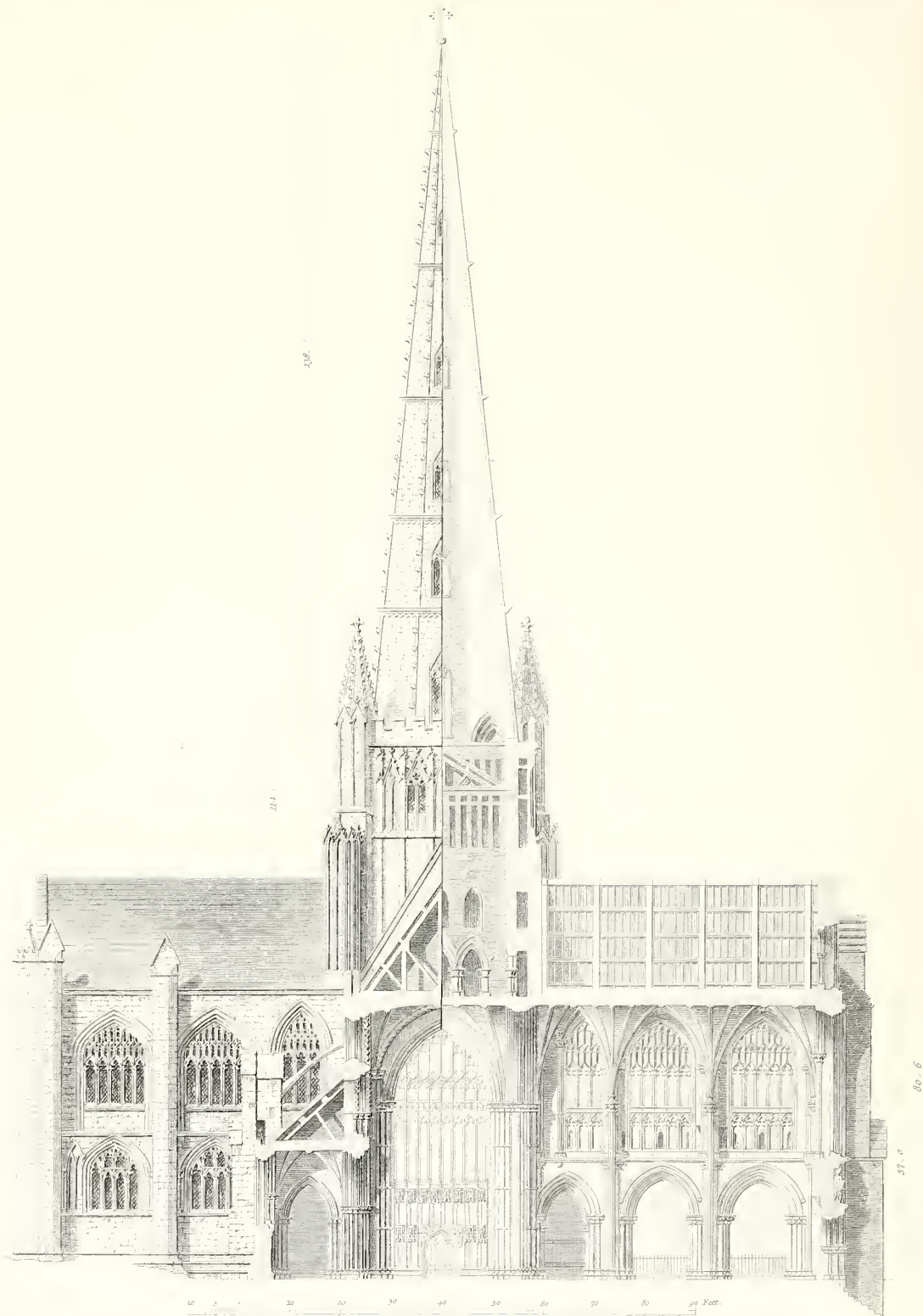
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

PAV. LOOKING EAST

BY THE REV. SPENCER MADAN M.A. CHURCH RESIDENTARY OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

This Plate is inscribed by J. BRITTON.

London, Published April 1. 1839. by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Printed by J. Le Keux.

British History Soc. of Lichfield Cathedral.

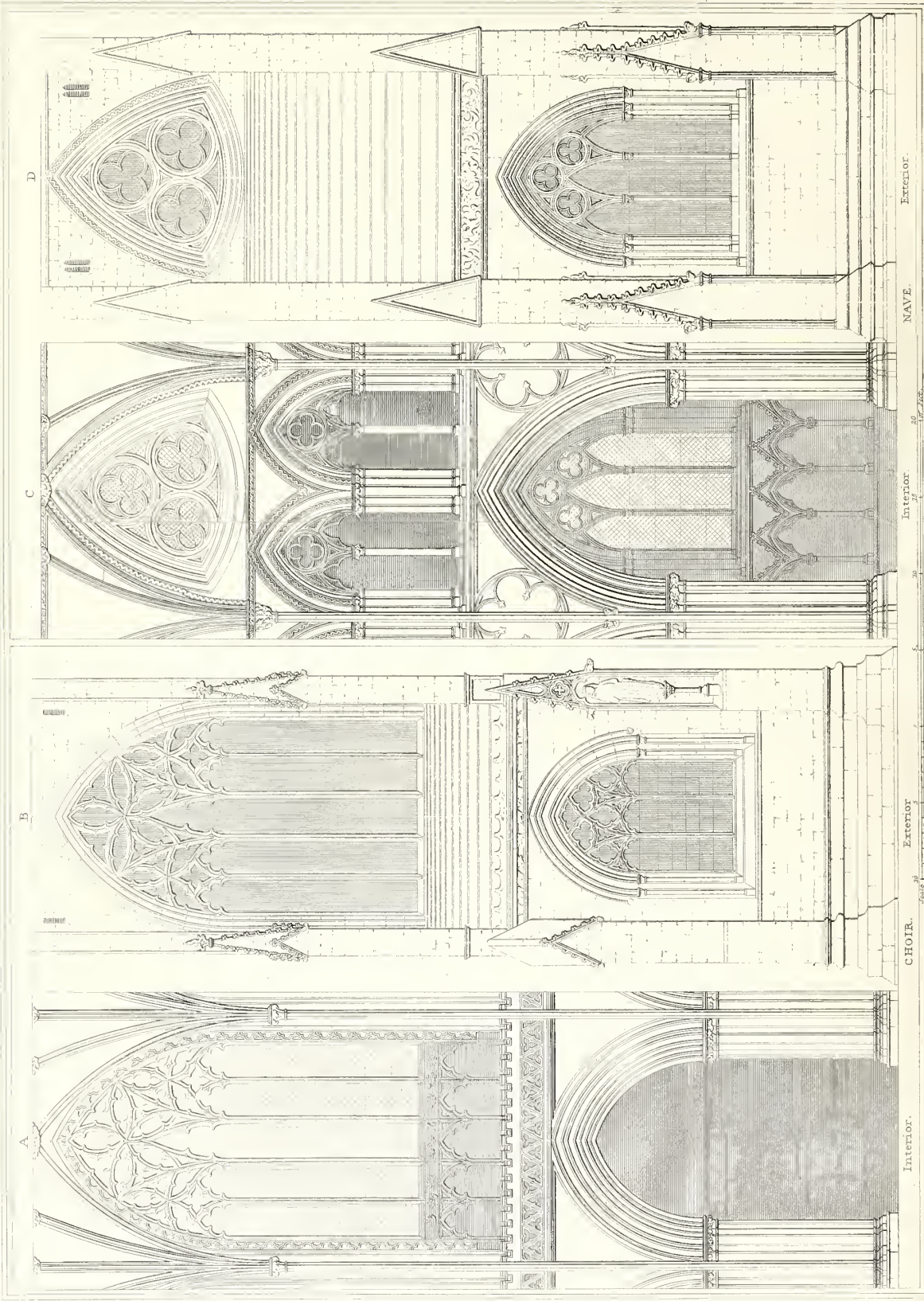
Engraved by J. Le Keux.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

HALF SECTION, HALF ELEVATION OF TRANSEPT &c.

TO THE REV^d HENRY WHITE, as a mark of esteem by the AUTHOR.

London, Published Jan^y 1830 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Engraved by E. Purrell

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

From a drawing by Mr. E. Purrell.

Drawn by Joseph Peter.

London, Published July 2, 1850, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

arches, which are numerous and bold, and produce a fine effect. Between every two arches is a cluster of three demi-columns, rising from the base to the springing of the vaulting, and sustaining five ribs, which diverge to a central rib and to a small transverse one. The two last are ornamented with foliage, and bold rich bosses at the junction of the different ribs. The spandrils of the arches are adorned with trefoil panels. Above these arches is the triforium, each compartment consisting of a double arch, and each arch again divided into two others. The clustered columns, deep arches, rich capitals, and dog-tooth moulding, combine to produce a peculiarly fine and elegant effect. The elaborately sculptured capitals of the lofty pilaster columns, the ornamented string course, and numerous ribs and mouldings, tend to render this portion of the Church highly interesting and sumptuous, without being overcharged with minute detail. In the clerestory we perceive a triangular window of rather unusual shape and style. Latterly the inner mullions of these windows have been filled in with trefoil mouldings. The interior and exterior elevations of the nave, with the arcade and window of the aisle, are shown in Plate IX. c. d.

PLATE VIII. *Section* of one half, and *Elevation* of the other half of the Church, from north to south, looking east. This plate shows the forms and designs of the windows of the transepts, both externally and internally, the style of the buttresses, the section of the north aisle of the nave, with its roof and flying buttress above, the form of the great arch under the centre tower, with the external and internal peculiarities of that and the spire. Beneath the arch of the tower is the organ screen, with a glazed window above, which separates the nave from the choir, and serves to render the latter more warm and comfortable in winter. It will be seen by this section, that the ground is higher than the level of the floor on the north side, and that there is a descent of some steps on the south side. It also shows that the design of the transepts is very different to that of the nave, in arches, piers, triforium, clerestory windows, &c.

PLATE IX. *Elevation of one compartment of the Choir*, externally and internally, A. and B., and of the *Nave* c. and d. The latter has been already described, and the former will be noticed in referring to the next plate.

PLATE X. *View of the Choir*, looking west. For the reasons already assigned, this plate has been executed in outline; and it must be admitted that the surface of the plate is abundantly covered with work, indicating the mouldings of the arches, clustered columns, &c. The present choir of Lichfield Cathedral is noted for its length and narrowness, the former of which is occasioned by the whole extent from the organ-screen, under the tower, to the east end being an uninterrupted open space: and the latter, by the filling up the side arches to the ailes. These two great innovations in cathedral architecture were advised by Mr. Wyatt, in 1788, and have been much censured by some antiquaries, whilst others approve of the change. Since Mr. Wyatt's time an essential improvement has been adopted, by widening the choir. This celebrated architect had directed a plain walled screen to be raised flush with the inner face of the arches, and thus forming a flat surface on each side of the choir. This wall has been removed, and re-erected farther back; thus showing nearly the whole of the clustered columns with the soffits of the arches to the choir: the general architectural design of this part of the Church is accurately delineated in Plate IX. A. B. In this elevation are shown the styles and marks of two distant dates: as the clerestory windows are evidently of a later period than the arches beneath. Here is no triforium in these divisions, but merely blank panelling beneath the windows, with an open ornamented parapet. The jambs and soffits of the windows are adorned with quatrefoil panels; and thus, as well as in its windows, greatly resemble the choir part of Norwich Cathedral. The groining of the roof nearly corresponds with that of the nave.

PLATE XI. *View of the Lady Chapel*, looking east. Although this subject is rather elaborate in detail, and abounds with ornaments, yet I was induced to attempt a finished plate, in consequence of the beautiful, delicate, and true effect which the artist had given to his drawing. This Lady Chapel may be regarded as one of the finest and most elegant examples of the ecclesiastical architecture in England. Its semi-octangular form is well adapted to display both its sumptuous painted glass windows and its numerous and rich sculptured ornaments. The whole is cal-



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraved by John Treadwell.

Engraved by John Treadwell.

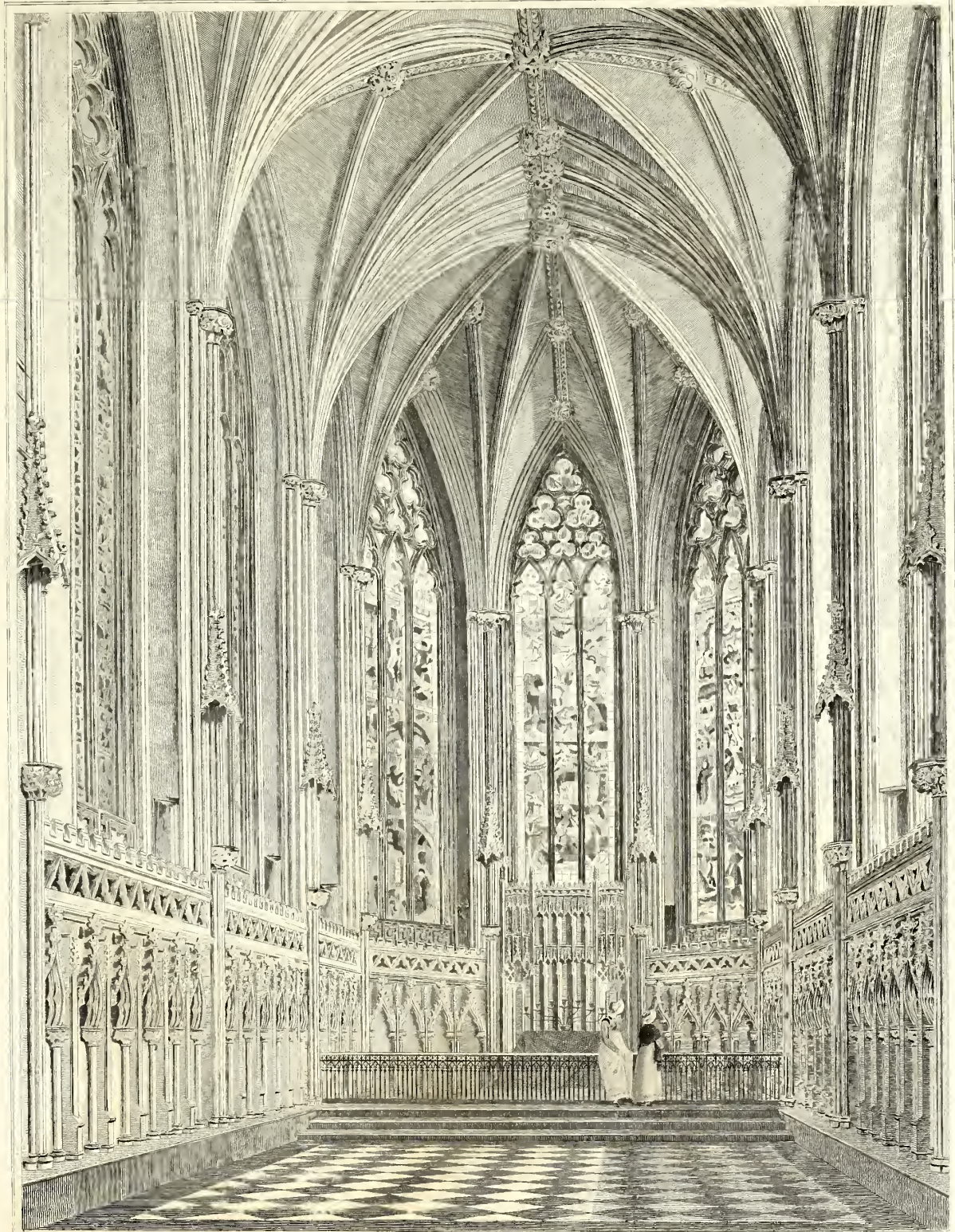
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

THE HISTORY OF

THE REVEREND FATHER THE HONORABLE SIR EDWARD BISHOP, BART. & CO.

This Plate is respectfully inscribed to the BISHOP.

London: Published, March 1850, by Longman, and Johnston, 15, Ave. Marie.



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

British Museum No. of Lichfield Cathedral

Engraved by W. Radcliffe.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH,
LADY CHAPEL.

R^o GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, ESQ. A PATRON OF THE FINE ARTS & POLITE LITERATURE.

This Plate is inscribed by the AUTHOR.

London, Published June 1. 1833, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Drawn by F. MacKenzie

British History &c. of Lichfield Cathedral.

Engraved by W. Woolnoth.

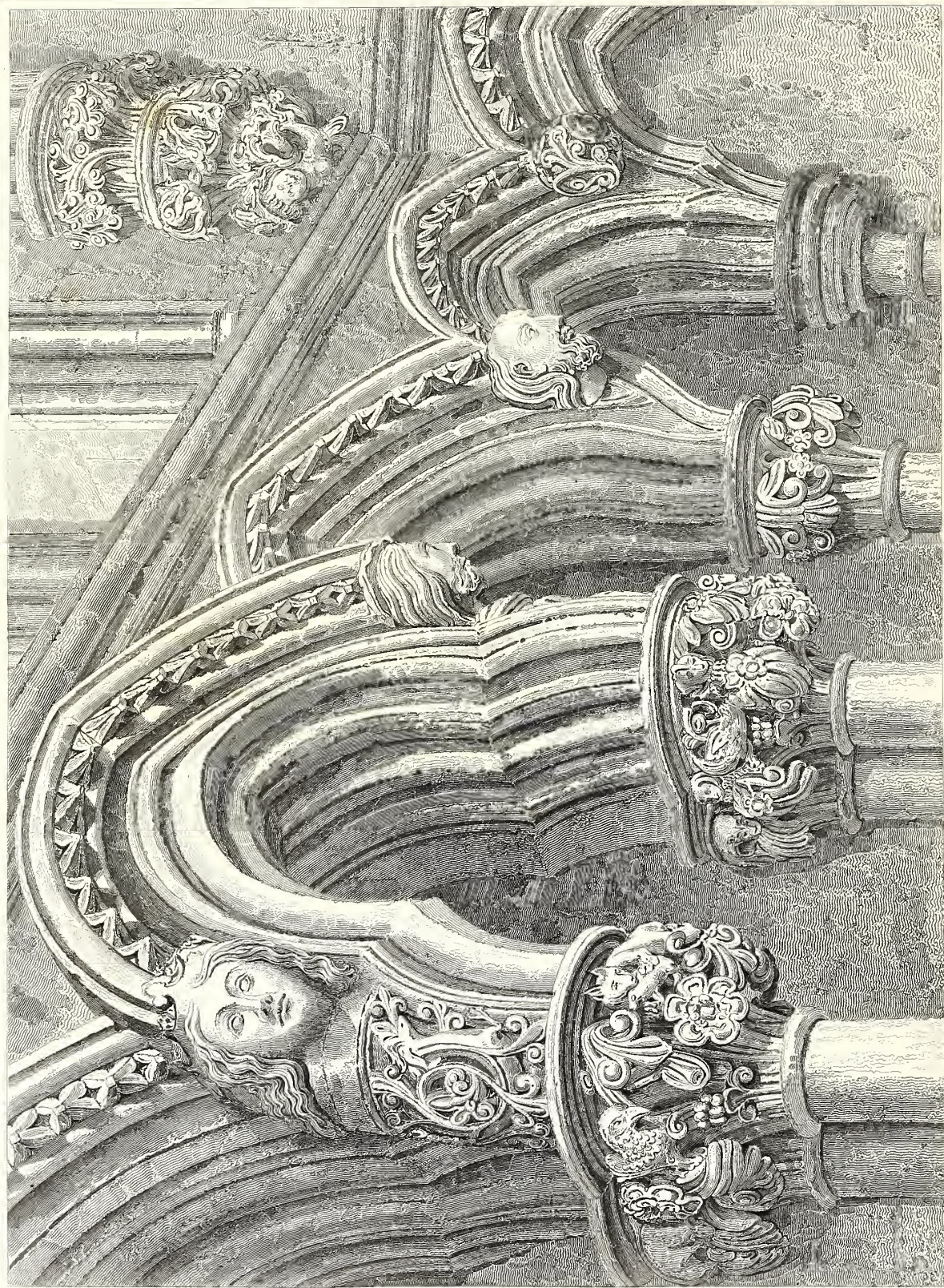
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

VESTIBULE TO CHAPTER HOUSE

BY JESSE WATTS RUSSELL ESQ. LL.D. HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD. &c. &c.

This Plate is respectfully inscribed by J. BRITTON.

London. Published July 1, 1839, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



Drawn by E. Mackenzie.

Diocesan History Soc. of Lichfield Cathedral.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

ARCHES AT THE EAST END OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

TO THE REV^d ROBERT NARES, M.A. CANON RESIDENTIARY & ARCH-DEACON OF STAFFORD, &c. &c.

This Plate is inscribed by J. BRITTON

London, Published Sep. 3, 1819, by Longman, & Co. Paternoster Row.

Engraved by R. Sands.

culated to seduce and convert even infidelity itself; for cold and callous must that person be, who can contemplate such a scene, and such lessons as here exhibited, without emotions of admiration and some degree of enthusiasm. Here the two branches of art seem to vie with each other for superiority; Architecture prefers her claim to dignity, beauty, and utility, whilst Painting vaunts her captivating powers of pleasing every eye and fascinating the enlightened mind. This Lady Chapel, or as it may be now termed, the chancel, is of the same height as the choir, and nearly of the same width: it is lighted by nine tall windows, with mullions and varied tracery. Seven are filled with ancient and very fine stained glass; whilst the two nearest to the choir are embellished with modern glass, which appears gaudy and meretricious compared with its elder neighbours. Six of the very elegant sculptured brackets of this chapel are delineated in Plate XIV. This cathedral, like Salisbury, has no crypt beneath, and its pavement is level from east to west, excepting at the altar table, where there are three steps.

PLATE XII. *View of the Vestibule*, or entrance passage to the chapter house, marked I. in the ground plan. The architecture of this apartment is simple in forms, but from the depth and boldness of the mouldings and ornaments, is calculated to produce very fine effects. The bases, capitals, bosses, &c. are all cut in bold and powerful relief. On the west side is a singular passage, or arcade, of thirteen arches, beneath the windows, the original intention of which is not ascertained: whether to receive the thirteen minor canons or priest-vicars belonging to the cathedral, or for communication with the outside, as there is a small aperture behind each recess in the wall, is not known. The opposite side of the vestibule has eight niches, or spaces between the columns, and suited to receive the eight choristers: and on the same side are entrances to the chapter house and to a staircase leading to the library over it. The niches at the north end, and the plain window above, are modern, and the latter is executed in a very bad style.

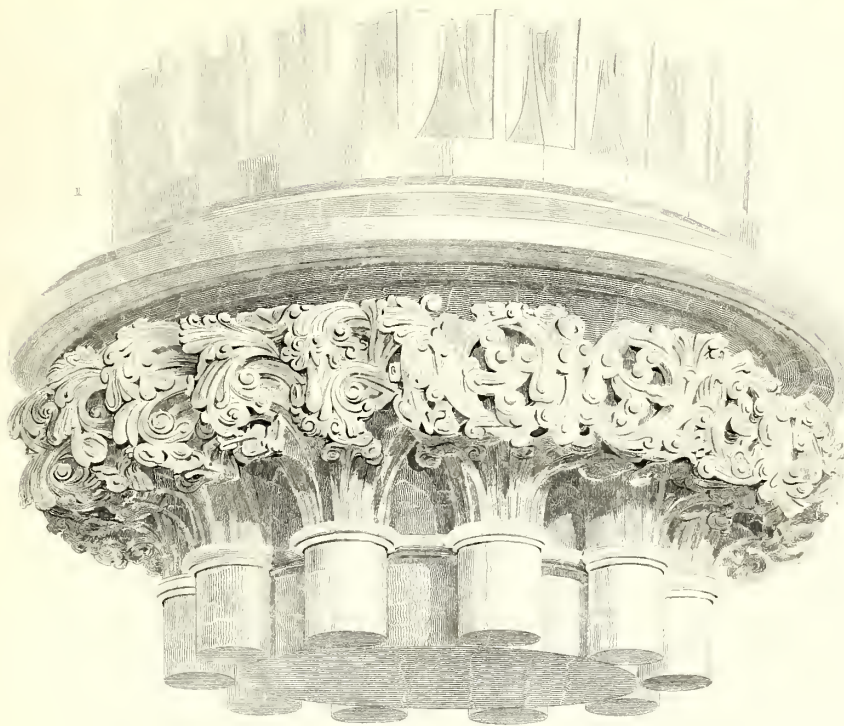
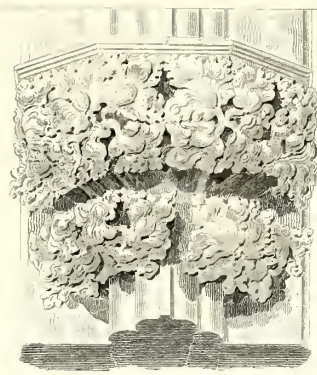
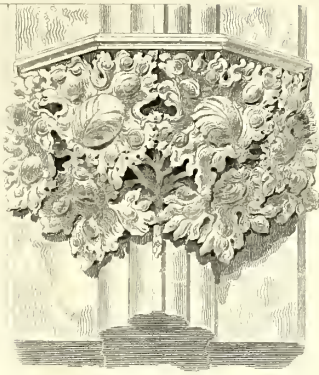
PLATE XIII. *Arches at the East End of the Chapter House*. These are of the same style and date (beginning Henry III.) as the arches in the

vestibule; but the capitals and bracket are more profusely enriched, and the outer hollow moulding of the arches is filled with the dog-tooth, ornamented. The capital of the centre column, or clustered columns of the chapter house, is shown, with six brackets, in

PLATE XIV. This capital is very highly ornamented with a series of trefoil leaves, fancifully and variously disposed, and many of them cut in complete relief. The cluster consists of a large central column, with ten smaller detached shafts, resting on a base with many mouldings, and a plinth of ten sides. From the capital diverge twenty ribs, which spread across the roof, and terminate against the exterior walls in thirty ribs.

PLATE XV. Is a *View of the Door-way to the Chapter House*, with a representation of the interior of that apartment.

PLATE XVI. *View of a Monument* raised to the memory of two daughters of the Rev. Wm. and Ellen Jane Robinson: the black slab behind the tomb records the decease of the father, who was a prebendary of this cathedral, and died March 21, 1812, aged 35. In a subsequent page will be given a description of this tomb, with remarks on its merits.

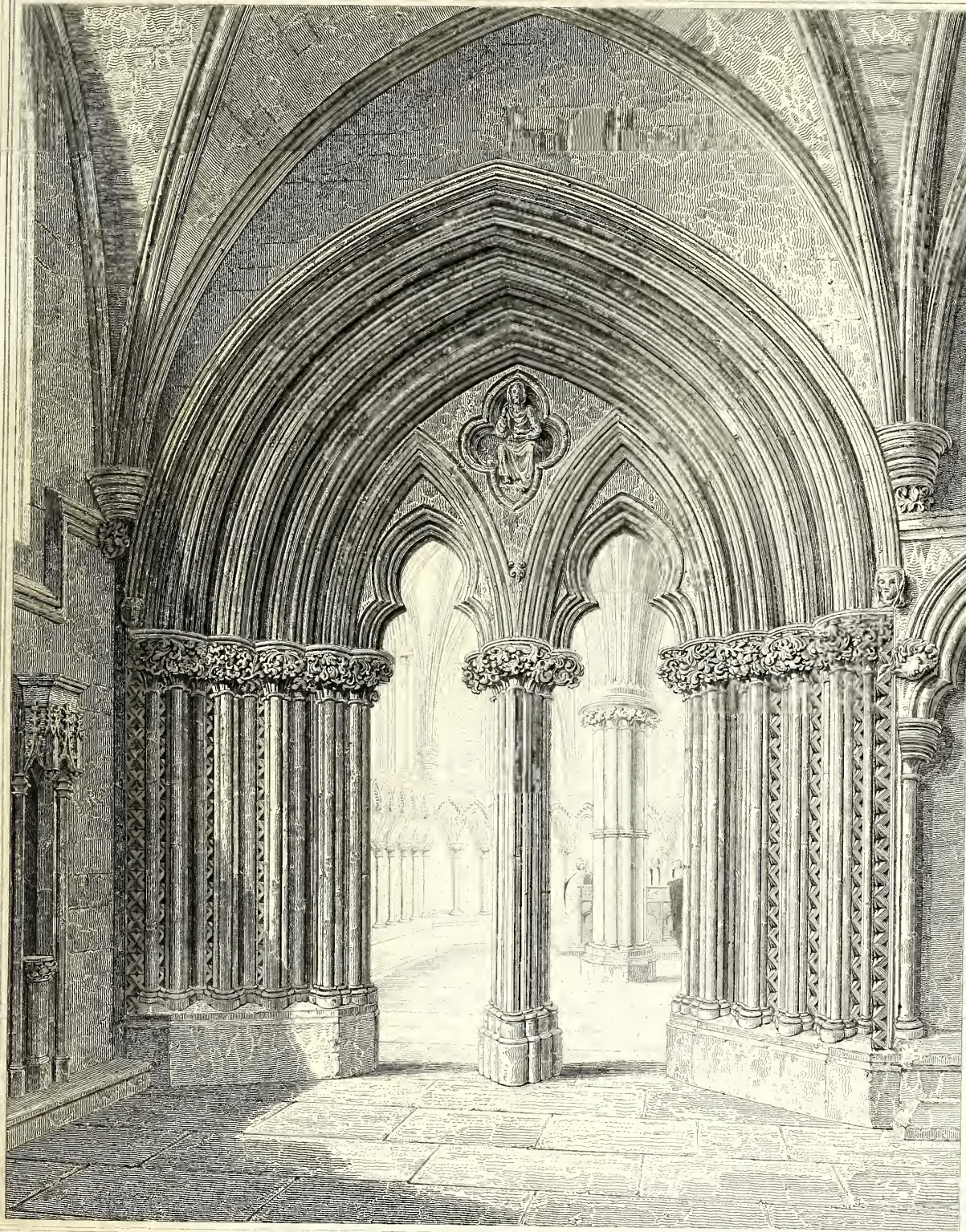


Drawn by F Mackenzie

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CAPITALS

THE REV. JOHN NEWING, F.R.S.E., RESIDENTIARY OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL
This Plate is dedicated by the Author

LONDON: Published by J. G. & J. C. Johnson, 171, Strand, 1847



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

British History &c. of Lichfield Cathedral.

Engraved by J. Le Keux.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

DOOR-WAY TO THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

TO ROBERT JOHN HARPER ESQ^r F.S.A. as a testimony of respect. This Plate is inscribed by the AUTHOR.

London, Published Dec^r 1849, by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.



The Figures Engraved by Blake, the Architecture by H. Le Keux.

Engraving by H. Le Keux
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL
VIEW OF MONUMENT
TO THE VERY REV. JOHN WOODHOUSE, D.D. DEAN OF LICHFIELD
This line is inserted by J. P. N.

CHAP. IV.

ACCOUNT OF THE MONUMENTS AND PAINTED GLASS.

PERHAPS there is not a cathedral in England that has been so completely stripped of its ancient monuments and brasses as that of Lichfield. We look in vain for fine specimens of old monumental sculpture, engravings on brass, and inscriptions. Excepting two mutilated statues of bishops, and two or three other fragments, all have been destroyed. There are, however, a few sepulchral memorials which claim attention, for the talents and virtues of the individuals to whom they are raised, rather than for any excellence of sculpture. In noticing the monuments, I cannot neglect the opportunity of reproving the common-place practice of opposing white marble slabs by black backgrounds; and inserting both in the walls, or against the pillars of a fine church. Where an edifice, like Lichfield Cathedral, presents a general effect of symmetry and harmony, it is painfully offensive to have the eye and attention distracted by spots of black and white—by the obtrusion of subordinate parts on the attention as principals. If monuments be admitted within a fine church, they should be made subservient to general effects; and, what is still of greater consequence, they should not be indiscriminately inserted in or attached to beautiful and substantial parts of an edifice. It is, however, merely justice to observe, that the present worthy dean and chapter are laudably careful in preserving the stability and beauty of their Cathedral, and I am confident would not, knowingly, permit any thing to be done injurious to its walls or to its architectural ornaments.

It appears by Dugdale's "Visitation of Staffordshire," in the Herald's

College, that this cathedral, previously to the civil wars, contained many handsome tombs, coats of arms, effigies, brasses, and inscriptions.¹ Of these monuments the wrecks, or fragments, of four only remain: viz. a part of an effigy, or statue, representing the human body in an emaciated state, which formed a portion of a large monument, raised to the memory of *Dean Heywood*, who died in 1492, and who had been a liberal benefactor to the church. The tomb was battered down in the time of the civil wars, but an idea of its character may be formed by a print in Shaw's Staffordshire, from Dugdale's "Visitation."

A mutilated effigy, placed in the wall of the south aisle, supposed to represent *Captain Stanley*, son of Sir Humphrey Stanley, knight of the body to King Henry the Seventh. Pennant, in his "Tour from Chester to London," says that Captain Stanley was excommunicated, but was allowed to receive funeral rites, in holy ground, having evinced signs of repentance, on condition of having his monument distinguished by certain marks of disgrace.

In the south aisle of the choir are two broken effigies, in purbeck marble, of prelates, said to commemorate *Bishops Langton* and *Pateshulle*. These are shown in Plate XVI. but not in the situation in which they are now placed. Gough, in "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i. part 2, has given a plate of these figures, from drawings by J. Carter, and relates some particulars of Langton, p. 84. The former effigy has been finely executed, and had some peculiarities in design.

In the south wall of the nave are parts of *two monumental effigies*, singularly placed in square holes, and showing only the heads and lower parts of the figures, whilst the bodies, or intermediate parts, are either concealed in the wall, or were never formed. They are said to represent two *old canons* of the church; and are evidently of ancient date, as they appear to have been placed in the present situation at the time of building, or finishing the nave.

The monuments erected since the restoration of Charles the Second are

¹ See also Abingdon's "Antiquities of Worcester, with the Antiquities of Lichfield," 8vo. 1723.

numerous; and some of them commemorate persons of the first celebrity, while others attest the domestic virtues of individuals whose lives were confined to a more limited sphere of action. Few of them, however, are remarkable for any particular excellence in design or execution.

In the south aisle of the choir is a table monument, sustaining an effigy of *Bishop Hacket*, who died October 21, 1670. It is placed beneath a window, the soffit of which is ornamented with a profusion of sculptured foliage. On the face of the tomb is an interesting, well written Latin inscription, eulogizing his merits, and recording his preferments; and stating that the whole was executed by the direction of Sir Andrew Hacket, Knight, the son of the bishop.

At the western end of the north aisle of the choir, is a marble figure of a female, to the memory of *Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*, with an inscription recording her philanthropic exertions in the introduction of inoculation for the small pox into this country; by which that fatal disease has for nearly a century been checked in its destructive career. Lady Mary was born at Lichfield, and, whatever were the faults or follies of her private life, her benevolent character and eminent literary talents will always render her memory dear to her native city. "Her letters," says Smollett, "will be an immortal monument to her memory, and will show, as long as the English language endures, the sprightliness of her wit, the solidity of her judgment, the elegance of her taste, and the excellence of her real character."

Against the west wall of the north transept is a marble monument, with a statue in relief of a female, by R. Westmacott, with a simple and affecting inscription to the memory of *Mrs. Buckeridge*, wife of the Rev. Charles Buckeridge.

In the east aisle of the south transept (called the Dean's Consistory Court), is a bust of *Dr. Samuel Johnson*, a native of this city, whose name and memory are commemorated by the inscription, written by the doctor's friends, "as a tribute of respect to the memory of a man of extensive learning, a distinguished moral writer, and a sincere Christian." Had all the admirers of Johnson been content with this moderate and justly

merited praise, his weaknesses would never have been drawn into that public notoriety, which makes the present generation hesitate to rank him with the truly great. In early life, Johnson attempted to establish a school at Lichfield, for preparing gentlemen for the universities. Of his *three* pupils, David Garrick was one; and, after a short probation, the master and the scholar migrated together to the metropolis, in search of more congenial pursuits. This journey ultimately led the way to fame and fortune for the latter, and literary fame to the former. Their friendship was only terminated by death. Mrs. Garrick erected a cenotaph, after a design by James Wyatt, to her husband, near that of Dr. Johnson, with a bust by Westmacott.

A fine marble monument with figures, by R. Westmacott, R. A. adjoining, attests the extensive charities of *Andrew Newton, Esq.* a native of Lichfield, who founded a noble institution in the Close for the widows and orphans of clergymen, by a donation of twenty thousand pounds in his lifetime, and a testamentary bequest to the same amount. Mr. Newton died January 14, 1806, aged 77.

In a recess of the north transept, against the aile of the choir, is a handsome monument, designed and executed by Mr. Bacon, jun. in 1813. It was erected by order of *Miss Ann Seward*, who died March 25, 1809, aged 66, to the respective memories of her father, mother, and sister.² A female figure, intended to personify filial piety, is represented as weeping

² The *Rev. Thomas Seward*, father of Miss Seward, was a prebendary of Salisbury, a canon residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, and rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire. He was a poet, as may be seen in Dodsley's collection, and also edited an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays in 1750. The poetical and epistolary talents of Miss Seward are rendered familiar to the general reader by an edition of her *Poems*, in 3 vols. with a biographical preface by Walter Scott, Esq.; and of her *Letters* in 6 vols. The former she bequeathed to the accomplished and exhaustless author of "*Marmion*," &c. &c. and the latter to Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh. Whilst the *Poems* manifest considerable fancy and facility at versification, the *Letters* at once characterize the benevolence, weakness, and vanity of the writer. Rhodes, in his interesting work on the "*Peak Scenery of Derbyshire*," happily remarks, "A fire that sparkles and dazzles, but warms not, pervades the productions of Miss Seward and Dr. Darwin; pictures for the eye, and not the mind, crowd on their respective canvasses, and towards the close of their intimate connexion there was a marvellous assimilation of style and construction of their verse."

over a tomb, while her harp hangs on a willow. The inscription, by Mr. Scott, concludes thus,

“ Honour’d, belov’d, and mourn’d, here Seward lies ;
Her worth, her warmth of heart, our sorrows say,—
Go seek her genius in her living lay.”

In the nave and its ailes, and in the transepts, are many mural tablets, among which is a large slab of marble, placed on the north side of the west door, to the memory of *Dean Addison*, who died 1703, aged 71. Against the same wall is an inscription to *Gilbert Walmesley, Esq.* who died August 3, 1751, aged 71: he was registrar of the ecclesiastical court at Lichfield; and of his learning and abilities Dr. Johnson has passed a very high encomium, in his life of Smith.³ A plain tablet records the decease of *Richard Smallbrooke, D.D.* “ who was consecrated Bishop of St. David’s, February 2, 1723; confirmed bishop of this diocese, February 20, 1730, and died December 22, 1749, aged 77.”

Against the west wall of the north transept is a mural slab, inscribed to the memory of the *Rev. Wm. Vyse, LL.D.* Chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, &c. who died February 20, 1816, aged 75.

At the eastern extremity of the south aisle is a modern monument, which justly attracts the attention and admiration of all visitors. Though it be not the chief province of this work to animadvert on the productions of living artists, yet the present subject has such imperious claims on the critic and historian, that they would neglect their duty, were they to pass it without comment and without praise. It is a small tomb, raised to commemorate the guileless characters and elegant forms of two female children of the *Rev. W. Robinson* and *Ellen Jane*, his widow. This memorial may be regarded as original in design, and tasteful in execution; and, as calculated to commence a new era in our national monumental sculpture, must be viewed with exultation by every real lover of art. From the demise of Henry the Eighth to the beginning

³ See ante, p. 2.

of the present century, the sculpture of this country has rarely presented any thing admirable or excellent. It has either exhibited a vulgar imitation of vulgar life, in monstrous costume, or tasteless copies of Greek and Roman models. The present age, however, is likely to acquire a better, and indeed a good character, and prove to surrounding nations, that while Britain is justly renowned for science, commerce, and arms, she boldly and confidently prefers a claim to competition with former ages in her artists. Some departments have certainly failed, either for want of talents or for want of patronage; but the sculptor is now publicly employed and publicly rewarded: and if something truly English, original, and interesting is not produced, we shall still have cause to attribute the failure to the ungenial climate of Britain, or the want of talents in our countrymen. In traversing the abbey church of Westminster, and that of St. Paul's, we look in vain for tasteful and apposite English sculpture. Almost every subject is disfigured by unintelligible emblems, mythology, and allegory; and crowded with lions, fames, and angels. It is time this incongruity of composition, this violation of taste, be avoided, and that a little of nature, of Shakspeare, and of England, be substituted in the place.

To appreciate Mr. Chantrey's monument fully and justly, we should inquire what has been effected by the sculptor; what is usually done, and what the art is susceptible of. The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans have certainly left behind them many works of peculiar beauty and excellence; they have also bequeathed to us many pieces of inferior workmanship. In the former we readily perceive their reference to nature as a prototype; and in the latter, the presumptions of art. It is thus with sculptors of the present age: most of them are wholly educated in the school of art—in studying and copying from the antique; whereas the greatest masters of the old world sought beauty of form and truth of expression in the inimitable and diversified face of nature. Hers is an unerring and unmannered school: it is untrammelled by laws and regulations; every student may readily obtain admission into it, and freely pursue the bent and energy of his genius. From this school arose the artist who executed the monument now under notice: he looked at living models and English forms for proto-

types; and has skilfully extracted from the shapeless marble the resemblance of two pleasing female figures. These, however, are not common-place forms, nor imitations of Venuses, Graces, or Hebes;—but they faithfully and feelingly resemble the persons of young and lovely maidens. These are represented as lying on a couch; the head of the eldest impressing the downy pillow, and that of the youngest reclining on the other's bosom. One of its arms is beneath her sister's head, and the other extends over the body. In one hand is a bunch of snow-drops, the blossoms of which are apparently just broken off, but not withered. The faces of both incline towards each other with apparent affection—the eye-lids are closed, and every muscle seems lulled into still and serene sleep: all the other bodily members partake of the same serenity and repose. The arms and the legs, the fingers, and the very toes, are all alike equally slumbering: the drapery is also smooth and unruffled, and is strictly in unison and in harmony with every other part of the design. The whole expression seems to induce silence, caution, and almost breathless solicitude in the observer. A fascinating and pathetic sympathy is excited; at least these were the effects and sentiments produced on myself in contemplating it alone, and towards the close of day. Analyzing it as a work of art, and endeavouring to estimate its claims to novelty, beauty, and excellence, I must own that all my powers of criticism were subdued by the more impressive impulses of the heart. With these sensations, and with mingled emotions of admiration at the powerful effects of English art, and the appeals to nature through this medium, I was turning away from the pleasing group, when the plaintive song of a robin, which had perched in the adjoining window, diverted the train of reflection, but touched another chord of the heart, which vibrated in perfect harmony.⁴

Painted Windows.—The magnificent display of stained glass which distinguishes this cathedral, cannot fail to attract the admiration of the spectator. Seven of the principal windows at the east end are enriched with

⁴ If the fastidious critic examines these remarks with a wish to find fault with either the sentiment or language, I have only to observe, in explanation, that they were penned in Lichfield Church, on a fine summer evening, and with the monument immediately before me.

very fine specimens of this exquisite species of decoration. Five of the windows are filled with scriptural designs, but one on the north side contains several portraits and legendary subjects. They are supposed to be executed from designs of Italian and Flemish masters. In the first compartment of the north-east window, the Annunciation to the Virgin and her visit to Elizabeth are represented; above this are two compartments, representing "Jesus crowned with thorns, derided, and beaten," and "Jesus scourged." The east window, over the altar-piece, presents two appropriate subjects, "Jesus with the two disciples at Emmaus," and the Ascension. In these pieces the figures are of a large size, and are finely designed and drawn; the faces in the Ascension are touched with peculiar force and spirit. The south-east window contains three compartments, enriched with the following subjects, 1. "Jesus washes his disciples' feet, and then takes the pascal supper with them." "Judas Iscariot goes out to betray him," (John xiii. 4—6.) 2. "Jesus enters into Jerusalem, and afterwards the Greeks are brought to him," (Mark xi. 7—9.); and 3. "Jesus betrayed by Judas," (Luke xxii. 51.) The glass of these pictures has suffered some injury from the attacks of time and weather, but the parts which remain perfect are very fine. The first window on the south side from the east end, contains three subjects, viz. 1. "The Last Judgment;" 2. "The Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles;" and, 3. "The Incredulity of Thomas reprov'd." These are justly admired for composition and execution. The next window, on the same side, is divided into four compartments, which are embellished with 1. "Pontius Pilate delivering Christ to be crucified," (Mat. xxvii. 24—27.) 2. "Jesus going forth to Crucifixion," (John xix. 17.) 3. "The Descent from the Cross," (John xix. 38, 40.) and, 4. "The Resurrection of Christ," (Mat. xxviii. 4.) All these are rich in architectural ornaments, and executed after designs of considerable excellence. The two easterly windows, on the north side, are filled with portraits of distinguished characters connected with the abbey of Herckenrode. Among them are said to be Matilda de Lechy, or Lexy, abbess of Herckenrode, in 1532; St. Bernard, who was abbot of Clairval in the twelfth century; Humberlina, his sister, and the Emperor Lotharius the Second. In the larger window are Cardinal Evrard, or Erard de la

Marck, enthroned Prince Bishop of Liege, in 1505; Floris, Count Egmont; Maximilian, Count Egmont; John, Count Horn, and his Lady Anne. These portraits, with many shields of arms, are richly emblazoned.

The westerly, or episcopal window, on the south side, contains the armorial bearings of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, from the period of the Reformation to the present time, impaled with the arms of the see over which each prelate presided at the time of his death. This heraldic window was executed under the direction, and in part from the designs, of the Rev. W. G. Rowland, of Shrewsbury, prebendary of Curborough, by Sir John Betton, of the same place. The expense amounted to £226, of which the Hon. and Right Rev. James Cornwallis, the present bishop, most liberally contributed £163. The westerly window, on the north side, or prebendal window, is divided into three columns; the first containing the arms of the deans and residentiaries, and the second and third those of the prebendaries, who were possessed of stalls during the time this window was under the hands of the respective artists, *i. e.* from 1806 to 1808 inclusive.

In one compartment of a window in the *South Aile of the Choir*, is the portrait of a knight worshipping, supported by St. Hubert, the patron of hunters. Another compartment contains the armorial bearings of the same knight; and between those compartments is a beautiful picture of a dead Christ, lying in the arms of a venerable old man; a dove, encircled with celestial glories, hovers near; the whole is intended to symbolize the sacred Trinity.

The *Window at the extremity of the North Aile* presents figures of a knight and his lady, between whom is St. Christopher, with the infant Jesus. In that of the *Dean's Consistory Court* is seen Mary Magdalen, embracing the cross upon Mount Calvary.

It is to be regretted that no historical information on the subject of these fine productions of the art of glass-staining, was ever obtained from the abbey of Herckenrode.⁵

⁵ The foregoing account is abridged from a very useful and well written pamphlet, entitled "A short Account of Lichfield Cathedral, more particularly of the Painted Glass," &c. Lichfield, 2d edit. 1818.

The great *Window of the North Transept* is decorated with stained glass, presented by the very Rev. Dr. Woodhouse, the present dean. The principal founders and patrons of this cathebral are here presented standing on pedestals, under lofty canopies of tabernacle-work; viz. Oswy, King of Northumberland; St. Ceadda; Offa, King of Mercia; King Stephen; Roger de Clinton; King Richard I.; King John; Walter de Langton; and the worthy Bishop Hackett. The original designs for this window were made by John James Halls, Esq.; the architectural ornaments by the Rev. W. G. Rowland, and the glass is painted by Sir John Betton. The same artists are now engaged on a corresponding decoration for the great window of the south transept, exhibiting eighteen figures of the most distinguished characters and inspired writers in the Old and New Testament.

The great *Western Window* was restored by King James II. when Duke of York, whose arms are seen in the centre. It was afterwards filled with painted glass, the work of Brookes, by the legacy of Dr. Addenbroke, who died dean of this Cathedral, in 1776.

CHAP. V.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THE BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND
COVENTRY.

THE preceding chapters comprise notices of those bishops of Lichfield, who are more immediately connected with the structure of the cathedral. Several of the prelates who have thus been mentioned, were among the most conspicuous characters of their times ; while the names of others, to whose pastoral care this diocese has successively devolved, though little distinguished in its local and particular history, are associated with reminiscences of historical, literary, and moral interest. To preserve and disseminate a few anecdotes of these is the object of the present chapter.

The devotion and sanctity of Ceadda, and the superstition of his votaries have had their full share of notice, and leave nothing material to be related of the other Saxon bishops. With respect to their successors, under the Norman dynasty, having noticed the rapacity of De Lymesey and the munificence of De Clinton, we proceed to a signal instance of the tyranny and avarice of Richard I. in his conduct to Bishop *Hugh de Nonant*. This prelate had the misfortune to be brother to Robert de Nonant, who was implicated in the measures of John, Earl of Morton (afterwards king) for prolonging the imprisonment of Richard. When the latter obtained his freedom, he immured Robert de Nonant for life in the castle of Dover, and after depriving Hugh of his bishopric, banished him from England. The prelate was afterwards allowed to purchase restitution to his dignity, at the price of five thousand marks ; but could never regain the royal favour.¹ It is obvious that blame must attach to the monarch in this

¹ *Anglia Sacra*, pars i. p. 436.

transaction. If the bishop was a traitor, he was unfit for the ecclesiastical dignity; and the money obtained from him was an infamous extortion. If he was innocent, the king's conduct was wholly inexcusable. The death of the bishop, as related by Giraldus, affords a remarkable instance of the spurious piety of the age, which consisted almost entirely in watching, fasting, corporeal discipline, and other outward austerities. Some authors affirm that this bishop repented deeply of his former severity towards the monks; but Giraldus says nothing on the subject; and it is probably a fabrication.

ALEXANDER DE STAVENBY, or *Savensby*, was more fortunate under similar suspicions in the reign of Henry III. Being suspected as an accomplice in the ambitious schemes of the Earl Marshal, he solemnly passed sentence of excommunication against all persons who entertained any treasonable designs; and this proceeding served materially to ingratiate him with the king.²

WALTER DE LANGTON has already been noticed as one of the chief benefactors to Lichfield Cathedral. In the reign of Edward I., he was High-Treasurer of England; and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of that monarch. But the dissolute heir apparent (afterwards Edward II.) became his inveterate enemy. The worthy bishop had endeavoured to restrain the boundless prodigality of that prince, and had censured the profligacy of his manners: these were offences which the degenerate prince was incapable of forgetting, and he employed the basest means to obtain revenge. A false accusation was preferred against the bishop, through which he not only lost the king's favour, and the office of treasurer, but was put to immense expense in defending himself at the court of Rome, where charges against rich bishops were eagerly encouraged.³ The cause was referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom Langton was acquitted. He regained the king's favour, and was reinstated in his offices. In his conduct

² Godwin, de Præsulibus Angliæ, p. 316.

³ They knew him to be a particularly *fat ox*: Noverant ipsum præ multis bovem valde pinguem. Matt. Westm.

towards the prince, he persevered fearlessly and inflexibly; and particularly reprehended his equivocal connexion with Piers Gaveston. On the death of Edward I., who evinced his esteem for Langton by appointing him his executor, the infamous Gaveston was recalled from exile, and he soon obtained from the new king an opportunity of indulging his resentment against the bishop. The latter was imprisoned, deprived of his offices and goods, and compelled to answer fabricated charges, impeaching both his ecclesiastical and civil administration, and supported by suborned witnesses. Although he was never convicted on any of these prosecutions, he did not obtain his freedom for several years. Yet, after his restoration to liberty and his bishopric, when the nobility and clergy of the realm combined against the favourite Gaveston, and demanded his punishment, the Bishop of Lichfield alone refused to join in their declarations. This instance of liberality and loyalty overcame the animosity of Edward. He restored the bishop to the office of treasurer, which he enjoyed in tranquillity to the time of his death.

ROBERT STRETTON, chaplain to Edward the Black Prince, was, through the interest of his royal patron, consecrated bishop of this see in 1360. This man was so grossly illiterate, that another person was obliged to read his profession of obedience, because he himself could not read.⁴

Bishop SCROPE's name is distinguished in English history on account of the share he took in the unfortunate insurrection against Henry IV. This event happened after his translation to York. He was beheaded in 1405; and from the justice of the cause for which he suffered, his fortitude, and piety, he was long revered as a martyr. From his time to that of Bishop ROWLAND LEE, nothing particularly interesting appears relative to the Bishops of Lichfield. The latter prelate solemnized the marriage of King Henry VIII. with Ann Bolcyn, in the nunnery of Sopewell, near St. Alban's. He was appointed to this see in 1534, and soon afterwards became President of Wales, which principality was, during his administration, incorporated with England. The establishment of the see of Chester, and

⁴ Godwin de Præsul. Angl. p. 320.

consequent reduction of the limits of this diocess, which happened in this bishop's time, have already been noticed. During the establishment of the reformed religion, he had the mortification to see his noble Cathedral of Coventry entirely destroyed, notwithstanding his earnest remonstrances.

Bishop SAMPSON, his successor, was compelled by King Henry VIII. to alienate many manors belonging to this see, in exchange for impropriations of inadequate value. He was confined for some time in the Tower of London, on a charge of affording pecuniary assistance to some persons who had been imprisoned for questioning the king's supremacy.

The succeeding prelate, RALPH BAYNE, was one of the furious partizans who excited and directed the sanguinary zeal of Queen Mary. Two women are named by Fuller as among the numerous victims of his cruelty. On the accession of Elizabeth, he refused to administer the sacrament to her, by which refusal, according to act of Parliament, he was *ipso facto* deprived of his episcopacy. He died soon afterwards of the stone, at Islington, and was succeeded by THOMAS BENTHAM. On the accession of Mary this prelate was ejected from his fellowship at Magdalen College, on account of his adherence to the reformed church; and retiring to Zurich and afterwards to Basil, became an eminent preacher among the English exiles. He returned when the Protestant interest again triumphed, and was promoted by Queen Elizabeth to this see.

GEORGE ABBOT, elected in 1609, continued but one year in this see, whence he was translated to London; and almost immediately afterwards to Canterbury. He was a man of mild temper and moderation, and has therefore been represented by the court writers as wholly unfit for supporting the dignity and security of the established church in those turbulent times of sectarian faction.⁵

RICHARD NEILE, or NEYLE, Bishop of Rochester, succeeded Bishop Abbot in this see. He was high in favour with James I., in whose Arminian principles he participated. He became particularly severe against the rigid Calvinists, and, while bishop of this see, condemned one of them

⁵ Le Neve's Account of Protestant Bishops, vol. i. p. 89.

to the flames. On the 13th of June, 1629, the Commons voted "that Dr. Neile (then) Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Laud, Bishop of Bath and Wells, be named to be those near and about the king who are suspected to be Arminians; and that they are justly suspected to be unsound in their opinions that way." Soon afterwards Bishop Neile was accused by Oliver Cromwell of countenancing some popish divines. But, notwithstanding these accusations, he was afterwards elevated to the dignity of Archbishop of York.⁶

THOMAS MORTON, Bishop of Chester, was translated to this see in 1618. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was chaplain to Lord Huntingdon, Lord President of the North, and in that capacity became celebrated for his zeal and acuteness in disputation with the Popish recusants. He presided over this diocese till the year 1632, when he was translated to the bishopric of Durham. The famous impostor, commonly called "the boy of Bilson," was detected, in 1644, by the keen penetration of this prelate, after baffling the investigations of many eminent persons.

ACCEPTED FREWEN was next consecrated to this see, but on account of the civil commotions and revolution which ensued, lived in retirement with Charles II. till the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy.

The name of the succeeding bishop, JOHN HACKET, is justly famous in the history of Lichfield, as the great restorer of the cathedral. He was born in 1592, and educated at Westminster school, whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was patronized by the Lord Keeper, Williams, afterwards Archbishop of York, whose life he wrote at great length, from a grateful wish to vindicate the memory of that distinguished man from party aspersions. Hacket was, in 1640, appointed one of the sub-committee for settling the peace of the church, and spoke eloquently on that occasion at the bar of the House of Commons. When the use of the liturgy was prohibited under severe penalties, Hacket continued to read it in his church of St. Andrew, Holborn. A serjeant, with a file of men, was sent to arrest him during service, and ordered him to desist on pain

⁶ Le Neve's Protestant Bishops, p. 136. See "History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral."

of instant death. "Soldier," said Hacket, "I am doing my duty, do you do yours:" and intrepidly continued the service, unmolested by the soldiers, who were overawed by his firmness. When a bishopric was first offered to him, he declined it, saying, "he had rather future times should ask why Dr. Hacket had not a bishopric, than why he had one." Soon after his elevation to the see of Lichfield, he received a visit from Christopher Comyns, rector of Norbury, in Staffordshire. This gentleman was noted for a profane expression, which he frequently used before the Restoration, viz. *that hell was paved with bishops' skulls*; Dr. Hacket thus good-humouredly addressed him, "I hear you have often said that hell is paved with bishops' skulls, I desire you to tread lightly upon mine when you come there!"⁷ He is thus described by Lord Lyttleton, in his Persian Letters: "In the first place he resides constantly on his diocess, and has done so for many years; he asks nothing of the court for himself and family; he hoards up no wealth for his relations, but lays out the revenues of his see in a decent hospitality, and a charity void of ostentation. At his first entrance into the world he distinguished himself by a zeal for the liberty of his country, and had a considerable share in bringing on the revolution that preserved it. His principles were never altered by his preferment; he never prostituted his pen, nor debased his character, by party disputes or blind compliance. Though he is warmly serious in the belief of his religion, he is moderate to all who differ from him; he knows no distinction of party, but extends his good offices alike to Whig and Tory; a friend to virtue under any denomination; an enemy to vice under any colours. His health and old age are the effects of a temperate life and quiet conscience: though he is now some years above fourscore, nobody ever thought he lived too long, unless it was out of impatience to succeed him."⁸

THOMAS WOOD and WILLIAM LLOYD were, after the decease of Bishop

⁷ This anecdote, it is believed, has never before been printed. It is taken from Loxdale's Staffordshire Collections, in the possession of Wm. Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham; to whom the author is indebted for this extract, and for many other literary favours.

⁸ Vol. i. p. 309.

Hacket, successively appointed to this see ; the latter was one of the seven bishops who opposed the reading of the paper called "the declaration for liberty of conscience," for which they were committed to the Tower by James II. but triumphantly delivered by the verdict of a jury.

Bishop JOHN HOUGH is memorable for his intrepid resistance to the tyranny and bigotry of James II. The presidentship of Magdalen College, Oxford, being vacant, the king issued an illegal mandate, requiring the fellows to elect Anthony Farmer. They determined to resist this arbitrary encroachment, and after proper remonstrances, proceeded legally and regularly to choose Mr. Hough. He was, however, forcibly ejected by the king's commissioners, and nearly all the fellows of the college were expelled in consequence of their refusal to submit to these despotic proceedings. But in the following year, 1688, the abject tyrant, sensible of his impending fall, and meanly anxious to preserve his crown, restored Dr. Hugh and the fellows who had been deprived. Soon after the Revolution he was nominated Bishop of Oxford, and in 1699 translated hither.⁹

EDWARD CHANDLER was nominated to this see in 1717. He was a prelate of great erudition, and distinguished himself as a learned and able defender of Christianity in the controversy with Collins, the champion of the Free-thinkers. His successor, RICHARD SMALLBROKE, was also distinguished as a controversial writer. Besides his works against Dodwell and Whiston, he published a "Vindication of our Saviour's Miracles, in Answer to the Objections of Mr. Woolston," London, 1729, 8vo. He died in 1749, and was succeeded by FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, brother of the first Earl Cornwallis. In 1768, this prelate being advanced to the see of Canterbury, JOHN EGERTON, Bishop of Bangor, was translated to this see, whence he was appointed, in 1771, to the diocese of Durham. He was succeeded by the Honourable BROWNLOW NORTH, brother of the late Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford. In 1774, this prelate was translated to Worcester, and afterwards advanced to Winchester.

⁹ His life has been published, with many valuable letters and documents, by John Wilmot, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. 4to. 1812.

RICHARD HURD, the late bishop of this diocese, was an eminent literary character. He received the rudiments of his education at Brewood grammar school, and completed it at Emanuel College, Cambridge. Soon after his ordination he successively produced several learned critical works. His commentary on the "Ars Poetica" of Horace, in which he introduced some compliments to Mr. Warburton, procured him the friendship of that author, which continued during their lives, and materially affected Mr. Hurd's opinions, as well as his style of controversial writing, which became truly Warburtonian in its asperity. In 1756 he was entitled to the rectory of Thurcaston, as senior fellow of Emanuel College. At this living he long resided, and there continued his literary labours. In 1762, the Lord Chancellor Northington gave him the sinecure rectory of Folkton, near Bridlington, Yorkshire; and a few years afterwards he became preacher of Lincoln's Inn and Archdeacon of Gloucester. In 1775, through the recommendation of Lord Mansfield, he was promoted to this bishopric. In the following year he was appointed preceptor to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; and, 1781, he was translated to the see of Worcester. On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, in 1783, the Archbishopric of Canterbury was offered to Dr. Hurd, which he declined, on account of the political distractions of the times. He died on the 28th of May, 1808, in his 89th year. In 1810 his works were published in 8 volumes 8vo. They consist of criticism, moral and political dialogues, sermons, and controversial tracts.¹¹

The present Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the Honourable JAMES CORNWALLIS, L.L.D. third son of Earl Cornwallis, was educated at Eton, and became fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He was chaplain to Marquis Townsend, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Prebendary of Westminster; Rector of Wrotham, in Kent; and of Newington, in Oxfordshire. In 1775 he was made Dean of Canterbury, and succeeded to the deanery of Windsor in 1791, which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham.

¹¹ Life of Bishop Hurd, prefixed to his works. "Letters from an Eminent Prelate to one of his Friends," *i. e.* Bishop Warburton to Bishop Hurd. 8vo. 1809.

THE DATES AND STYLES

OF the different parts of the cathedral, though not ascertained by records or historical evidence, may be inferred from what has been adduced in the course of the preceding pages, and by comparing their distinguishing features with corresponding styles in other buildings. Bishop de Clinton is generally represented to be the founder and even builder of the greater part of the present church, but we are not justified in attributing any of the architectural members to him, or to his prelacy. The *oldest parts* are the lower portions of *the transepts, with three divisions in the ailes of the choir, the vestry (formerly the sacristy) on the south side, and the vestibule and chapter house on the north side.* Though these were probably commenced by De Clinton, they were certainly not far advanced before the beginning of the thirteenth century; as the arches, columns, and ornaments correspond in forms, &c. with many parts of churches built about that time. We shall not be likely to err in assigning them to the prelaties of Bishops Nonant and Stavenby, *i. e.* from 1188 to 1224. Soon afterwards the *choir* and *nave* were progressively raised, and most likely by Bishop Pateshulle, about 1235, as we have seen that a license was granted by King Henry III. for the conveyance of stone. We have very satisfactory evidence that the *Lady Chapel* was raised by Bishop Langton, about 1300. The *central and western towers and spires* were erected very nearly at the same time. An alteration appears to have been next made by inserting a new and enlarged tier of clerestory windows into the *choir*, most probably in the early part of the reign of Edward III.

Library. — Immediately over the chapter house is an apartment corresponding in form and style with the chapter house, and appropriated to *the library*. It contains ten bookcases, decorated with the arms of the munificent donors of their valuable contents. Among the most ancient and curious volumes in this collection are the MSS. called "*Textus S. Ceddæ*," or St. Chad's Gospels, a large 4to. volume of vellum. This curious manuscript, which tradition attributes to the pen of St. Gildas, is supposed to have been written before 720. It appears to have once belonged to the

church of Llandaff, and to have been afterwards used by the Saxons for administering oaths and confirming donations. It is ornamented with several grotesque illuminations, and the initial letters of each gospel are decorated in a style particularly fanciful and curious.

Here is also a fine folio copy, on vellum, of "*Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*," in good preservation: the initial letters are coloured and gilt, and those at the beginning of each tale are highly ornamented. The Ploughman's Tale, which Mr. Tyrwhit pronounced to be spurious, does not appear in this volume.

A copy of the "*Valor, or Taxatio, of Pope Nicholas IV.*" is here in a perfect state, with the exception of a few leaves at the end. This taxation was made in 1291, for carrying into effect a grant to King Edward I. of the tenth of all ecclesiastical revenues, towards defraying the charges of prosecuting the holy war. The present copy contains several entries which do not appear in that published by Parliament.

A fine *Koran*, taken from the Turks at Buda, and presented to this cathedral by the Rev. Ben. Marshall.

"*Dives and Pauper*," a treatise on the decalogue, in MS. It was printed in folio by Pynson in 1483, and again by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496.¹

"Orders generally to be observed of the whole household of the prince his highness:" being a large folio volume, engrossed on vellum, and marked at every head with the sign manual of King Charles I. This was undoubtedly the official book of the chamberlain of the prince's household.

A MS. presentation copy, to the Earl of Hertford, of the comedy of "*The English Moore, or the Mock Marriage*," by Richard Brome.

A volume of MSS. superscribed "*Cantaria Sancti Blasii; Ordinatio Majistri Thomæ Heywood, decani Eccles. Lich. de et super Cantaria Jesu et Sancta Anne in parte boreali eccles. Lich et de pensione Capellani ibidem perpetuo celebraturi et aliis articulis*," &c. The volume also contains copies of several deeds, &c. bearing the dates from 1471 to 1474.

¹ Brit. Biblio. iv. 129, and Dibdin's Typog. Ant. ii. 67 and 401. There is also an imperfect copy in the Harleian Collection, No. 149.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD, &c.

WITH

CONTEMPORARY KINGS OF ENGLAND, AND POPES.

| No. | BISHOPS. | Consecrated or Installed. | Died or Translated. | Buried at | Kings. | Popes. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| ANGLO-SAXON DYNASTY. | | | | | | |
| OF THE MERCIANS. | | From | To | | OF MERCIA. | |
| 1 | Diuma or Duima | 656 | 658 | _____ | Oswy | Eugenius I. |
| 2 | Cellach or Ceollach | 658 | Resigned 659 | _____ | Oswy | Eugenius I. |
| 3 | Trumhere | 659 | 662 | _____ | Wulfhere | Vitalian. |
| 4 | Jarumann | 662 | 667 | _____ | Wulfhere | Vitalian. |
| OF LICHFIELD. | | | | | | |
| 5 | Ceadda, Ceadd, or Chad | 669 | 672 | Lichfield | Wulfhere | Vitalian. |
| 6 | Winfrid | 672 | Deprived 674 | _____ | Wulfhere | Adeodatus. |
| 7 | Sexwlf or Sexulf | 674 | 691 | _____ | Wulfhere | Adeodatus. |
| 8 | Hedda | 691 | 721 | _____ | Ethelred | Sergius. |
| 9 | Aldwin, or Wor | 721 | 737 | _____ | Ethelbald | Gregory II. |
| 10 | Wicta | 737 | 752 | _____ | Ethelbald | Gregory III. |
| 11 | Hemele | 752 | 765 | _____ | Ethelbald | Stephen III. |
| 12 | Cuthfrith, or Cuthred | 765 | 768 | _____ | Offa | Paul I. |
| 13 | Berthur | 768 | 785 | _____ | Offa | Stephen IV. |
| 14 | Higebert | 785 | 786 | _____ | Offa | Adrian. |
| 15 | Aldulf (Archbishop) | 786 | 812 | _____ | Offa | Adrian. |
| 16 | Herewin | 812 | 817 | _____ | Kenulph | Leo III. |
| OF ENGLAND. | | | | | | |
| 17 | Athelwald | 818 | 857 | _____ | Egbert | Paschal. |
| 18 | Hunberht | 857 | 867 | _____ | Ethelwulph | Benedict III. |
| 19 | Kyneberth, or Cinebert | 867 | 890 | _____ | { Ethelbald, Ethel- } { bert, Ethelred... } | Adrian II. |
| 20 | Tunfrith | 890 | 920 | _____ | Alfred | Stephen IV. |
| 21 | Ælle | 920 | 944 | _____ | Edward the Elder | John X. |
| 22 | Elgar, or Alfgar | 944 | 960 | _____ | Edmund | Stephen IX. |
| 23 | Kynsy | 960 | 974 | _____ | Edgar | John XII. |
| 24 | Winsy | 974 | 992 | _____ | Edgar | Domnus II. |
| 25 | Ælfeah or Ælfege | 992 | 1007 | _____ | Ethelred | Gregory V. |
| 26 | Godwin | 1007 | 1020 | _____ | Ethelred | John XVIII. |
| 27 | Leofgar | 1020 | 1027 | _____ | Canute | Benedict VIII. |
| 28 | Brithmar | 1027 | 1038 | _____ | Canute | John XIX. |
| 29 | Wlsius, or Wulsig | 1038 | 1054 | _____ | Harold | Benedict IX. |
| 30 | Leofwin | 1054 | 1066 | _____ | { Edward Confes- } { sor, Harold..... } | Leo IX. |
| NORMAN DYNASTY. | | | | | | |
| 31 | Peter | 1067 | 1085 | Chester | William I. | Alexander II. |
| [See removed to Chester.] | | | | | | |
| 32 | Robert de Limesey | 1088 | 1107 | Coventry | William II. | Urban II. |

| No. | BISHOPS. | Consecrated or Installed. | Died or Translated. | Buried at | Kings. | Popes. | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD. | From | To | | | | |
| 33 | Robert Peche..... | March 13, 1121 | Aug. 22, 1127 | Coventry | Henry I. | Calixtus II. | |
| 34 | Roger de Clinton | Dec. 22, 1129 | 16 Cal. May, 1148 | Antioch | Henry I. | Honorius II. | |
| 35 | Walter Durdent..... | Oct. 22, 1149 | Dec. 7, 1161 | Coventry..... | Stephen | Eugenius III. | |
| SAXON LINE RESTORED. | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Richard Peche | 1162 | Oct. 6, 1182 | Stafford | Henry II. | Alexander III. | |
| 37 | Gerard La Pucelle, or Puella | Sept. 25, 1183 | Jan. 13, 1184 | Coventry..... | Henry II. | Lucius III. | |
| 38 | Hugh de Nonant | 2 Cal. Feb. 1188 | April 27, 1198 | Caen in Normandy | Henry II. | Clement III. | |
| 39 | Geoffry de Muschamp | June 21, 1198 | Oct. 6, 1208 | Lichfield | Richard I. | Innocent III. | |
| 40 | William de Cornhull | Jan. 25, 1215 | Sept. 14, 1223 | Lichfield | John | Innocent III. | |
| 41 | Alexander de Stavenby | April 14, 1224 | Dec. 26, 1238 | Lichfield | Henry III. | Honorius III. | |
| 42 | Hugh de Pateshulle..... | July 1, 1240 | Dec. 8, 1241 | Lichfield | Henry III. | Gregory IX. | |
| 43 | Roger de Weseham | Jan. 1, 1245 | { Resigned, Dec 4, 1256 } { Died, May 20, 1257 } | Lichfield | Henry III. | Innocent IV. | |
| 44 | Roger de Meyland | March 10, 1258 | Dec. 16, 1295 | Lichfield | Henry III. | Alexander IV. | |
| 45 | Walter de Langton | Dec. 22, 1296 | Nov. 16, 1321 | Lichfield | Edward I. | Boniface VIII. | |
| 46 | Roger de Norburg | June 27, 1322 | Dec. 1359 | Lichfield | Edward II. | John XXII. | |
| 47 | Robert Stretton | Sept. 27, 1360 | March 28, 1385 | Lichfield | Edward III. | Innocent VI. | |
| 48 | Walter Skirlaw ¹ | Jan. 14, 1386 | Durham.. Aug. 18, 1386 | Durham | Richard II. | { Urban VI. { Clement VII. | |
| 49 | Richard Scrope | Aug. 19, 1386 | York..... July 6, 1398 | York | Richard II. | { Urban VI. { Clement VII. | |
| 50 | John Brughill | Landaff..... Sept. 1398 | May, 1414 | Lichfield | Richard II. | Benedict XIII. | |
| LANCASTRIAN LINE. | | | | | | | |
| 51 | John Catricke, or Keterich.. | St. David's.. May, 1415 | Exeter.... Nov. 20, 1419 | ————— | Henry V. | Benedict XIII. | |
| 52 | William Heyworth | Nov. 28, 1420 | April 10, 1446 | ————— | Henry V. | Martin V. | |
| 53 | William Bothe | July 10, 1447 | York.... June 21, 1452 | Southwell | Henry VI. | Nicholas V. | |
| 54 | Nicolas Cloose | Aug. 30, 1452 | Oct. 1452 | Lichfield | Henry VI. | Nicholas V. | |
| 55 | Reginald Bolars | Hereford.. Feb. 7, 1453 | 1459 | Lichfield | Henry VI. | Nicholas V. | |
| 56 | John Halse..... | Nov. 25, 1459 | Sept. 30, 1490 | Lichfield | Henry VI. | Pius II. | |
| UNION OF YORK AND LANCASTRIAN FAMILIES. | | | | | | | |
| 57 | William Smith | April, 1492 | Lincoln | 1495 | Lincoln | Henry VII. | Alexander VI. |
| 58 | John Arundell | Nov. 6, 1496 | Exeter.... June 29, 1502 | London | Henry VII. | Alexander VI. | |
| 59 | Geoffry Blythe | Sept. 20, 1503 | 1533 | Lichfield | Henry VII. | Pius III. | |
| REFORMATION. | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Roland Lee | April 19, 1534 | Jan. 24, 1544 | Shrewsbury | Henry VIII. | Clement VII. | |
| 61 | Richard Sampson | Chichester, March 12, 1542 | Sept. 25, 1554 | ————— | Henry VIII. | ————— | |
| 62 | Ralph Bane | Nov. 18, 1554 | Deprived | 1559 | London | Mary | ————— |
| 63 | Thomas Bentham | March 24, 1559 | Feb. 21, 1578 | Eccleshall | Elizabeth | ————— | ————— |
| 64 | William Overton | Sept. 18, 1580 | April, 1609 | Eccleshall | Elizabeth | ————— | ————— |
| 65 | George Abbot | Dec. 3, 1609 | London | 1609 | Guildford | James I. | ————— |
| UNION OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CROWNS. | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Richard Neill | Rochester.... Sept. 1610 | Lincoln..... Sept. 1613 | York | James I. | ————— | |
| 67 | John Overall..... | April 3, 1614 | Norwich.. Sept. 30, 1618 | Norwich | James I. | ————— | |
| 68 | Thomas Morton..... | Chester.. March 6, 1618 | Durham.... July 2, 1632 | Eastern Mauduit | James I. | ————— | |
| 69 | Robert Wright | Bristol.... Nov. 28, 1632 | 1642 | ————— | Charles I. | ————— | |
| 70 | Accepted Frewen | April, 1644 | York..... Oct. 11, 1660 | York | Charles I. | ————— | |

¹ A Memoir of this prelate, by J. Crosse, Esq. is given in the Architectural Antiquities, vol. iv. p. 128.

| No. | BISHOPS | Consecrated or Installed | Died or Translated | Buried at | Kings. |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY. | From | To | | |
| 71 | John Hacket | Dec. 22, 1661 | Oct. 28, 1670 | Lichfield | Charles II. |
| 72 | Thomas Wood | July 2, 1671 | April 18, 1692 | Ufford | Charles II. |
| 73 | William Lloyd | St. Asaph | Oct. 20, 1692 | Worcester | 1699 Hadbury |
| 74 | John Hough | Oxford | Ang. 5, 1699 | Worcester | 1717 Worcester |
| 75 | Edward Chandler | Nov. 17, 1717 | Durham | 1730 Farnham Royal .. | George I. |
| 76 | Richard Smallbroke | St. David's .. | Feb. 20, 1730 | Dec. 22, 1749 | George II. |
| 77 | Hon. F. Cornwallis | 1749 | Canterbury | 1768 | George II. |
| 78 | John Egerton | Bangor | Nov. 22, 1768 | Durham | July 8, 1771 |
| 79 | Hon. Brownlow North | 1771 | Winchester | 1774 | George III. |
| 80 | Richard Hurd | 1774 | Worcester | 1781 | Hartlebury |
| 81 | Hon. J. Cornwallis | 1781 | | | George III. |

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE DEANS OF LICHFIELD.

| No. | DEANS. | Installed. | Died, or removed. | No. | DEANS. | Installed. | Died, or removed. |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | William | 1140 | — | 25 | Ralph Collingwood .. | Sept. 26, 1512 | Nov. 22, 1521 |
| 2 | Richard de Dalam | 1165 | — | 26 | James Denton | Jan. 7, 1522 | Feb. 23, 1532 |
| 3 | William II. | 1173 | — | 27 | Richard Sampson ¹ .. | June 20, 1533 | Bp. of Chichester, 1536 |
| 4 | Richard | 1190 | — | 28 | Richard Williams | Nov. 23, 1536 | Deprived |
| 5 | Bertram | 1193 | — | 29 | John Rambridge | April 2, 1554 | Deprived |
| 6 | Ralph Nevill | 1214 | { Bishop of Chi- | 30 | Lawrence Nowell ² .. | April 29, 1559 | Oct. 1576 |
| 7 | William de Mancestre | 1222 | chester, Nov. 1222 | 31 | George Boleyn | Nov. 22, 1576 | Jan. 1602 |
| 8 | Ralph de Sempringham | 1254 | March 23, 1260 | 32 | James Montagu | July 16, 1603 | Bp. of Winchester, 1616 |
| 9 | John de Derby | 1260 | Oct. 12, 1319 | 33 | William Tooker | Feb. 21, 1604 | March, 1620 |
| 10 | Stephen Segrave | Dec. 1320 | Archb. of Armagh, 1324 | 34 | Walter Curle | Mar. 24, 1620 | Bp. of Rochester, 1627 |
| 11 | Roger de Covenis | 1325 | 1328 | 35 | Augustine Lindsell .. | Oct. 15, 1628 | Bp. of Peterboro', 1632 |
| 12 | John Casey | 1328 | { Called Episcopus | 36 | John Warner | 1633 | Bp. of Rochester, 1637 |
| 13 | Richard Fitz-Ralph .. | April 20, 1337 | Archb. of Armagh, 1347 | 37 | Samuel Fell | 1637 | { Dean of Christ- |
| 14 | Simon de Borisley | 6 Id. Jan. 1347 | — | 38 | Griffith Higgs ³ | 1638 | church, Oxford, 1638 |
| 15 | John de Bokingham .. | 1361 | Bishop of Lincoln, 1363 | 39 | William Paul | April 8, 1660 | Bishop of Oxford, 1663 |
| 16 | Anthony Rous | 1363 | — | 40 | Thomas Wood | Feb. 1663 | Bp. of Lichfield, &c. 1671 |
| 17 | Laurence de Ibbestoke | Feb. 23, 1368 | — | 41 | Matthew Smallwood .. | 1671 | April 26, 1683 |
| 18 | Francis St. Sabine | 1369 | — | 42 | Lancelot Addison ⁴ .. | July 3, 1683 | April 20, 1703 |
| 19 | William de Packington | 1381 | April 30, 1390 | 43 | William Binckes | June 19, 1703 | June 19, 1712 |
| 20 | Thomas de Stretton .. | May 15, 1390 | 1425 | 44 | Jonathan Kimberley .. | July 7, 1713 | March 7, 1719 |
| 21 | Robert Wolvedon | Sept. 23, 1426 | Nov. 1432 | 45 | William Walmesley .. | May 7, 1720 | — |
| 22 | John de Verney | Dec. 2, 1432 | 1457 | 46 | Nicholas Penny | Dec. 1, 1730 | Jan. 15, 1745 |
| 23 | Thomas Heywood | Aug. 1457 | Oct. 25, 1492 | 47 | John Addenbrook | Feb. 15, 1745 | Feb. 25, 1776 |
| 24 | John Yotton | Feb. 23, 1493 | Aug. 2, 1512 | 48 | Baptist Proby | Mar. 25, 1776 | Jan. 16, 1807 |
| | | | | 49 | J. C. Woodhouse | Feb. 13, 1807 | — |

¹ Afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, &c.² Dean Nowell's MSS. greatly assisted Somner in compiling his Saxon Dictionary.³ "A liberal contributor to the ornaments of the Cathedral."—Wood.⁴ Author of several theological works, and father of the great essayist.

A
LIST OF BOOKS, ESSAYS, AND PRINTS,
THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RELATING TO
LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL;

ALSO

A LIST OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF ITS BISHOPS AND DEANS.

THIS LIST IS SUBJOINED TO GRATIFY THE BIBLIOGRAPHER, THE CRITICAL ANTIQUARY, AND THE ILLUSTRATOR; AS WELL AS TO SHOW, AT ONE VIEW, THE SOURCES WHENCE THE CONTENTS OF THE PRECEDING PAGES HAVE BEEN DERIVED, AND THE FULL TITLES OF THE WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTES.

SEE AND CHURCH.

THE *Ecclesiastical History*, by "the Venerable Bede," contains the earliest authentic information relative to the establishment of the Mercian diocese, and the see of Lichfield. From that work the author of the "*Chronicon Lichfeldensis Ecclesiæ*" copied, almost verbatim, his account of those subjects. This chronicle is published in "*Anglia Sacra*," vol. i. p. 423. We are informed by Warton, in the preface to this work, that he collated five different copies of the *Chronicon*, which vary considerably, and are all replete with errors. Of these, one is in the Cottonian library; (Vespasian, E. xvi. 2.) another in the Harleian library; (MS. 3839) and a third in the Bodleian library, at Oxford; (MS. n. 770, 865.) a fourth was formerly in the possession of Dean Addison of Lichfield. The following curious memoranda appear in the Cottonian MS. (Vespas. E. xvi. 2.)

"Anno Xi, 1684. Quidam Sprag habuit librum fol. benē crassm̄ et ccc annorū cui titulus Chronicon Leichfeldense; in eo multa de epis Merciorū."—*T. Gale*.

"This booke was found in the thatch of an house at Clitun Campuch, in the demolishing thereof. And was brought to mee by Mr. Darwin. The Cronicon agrees perfectly wth that wthin y^e church in the wall, by the south gate, in foldinge leaves of timber, wch was torn in pieces by my Lord Brookes his soldiers.

"But there is another antiquity called Liber Lichfieldensis, wch was in y^e custody of y^e Deane and Chapter, and suffered an harde fate, for there having bin not many yeares since a sute betwixt Mr. Sprat and certain prebendaries touching y^e repairs of y^e church of Stowe's chancel, whereof they were Parsons convicted. And y^e cause was appealed after judgment given below, to London, and so y^e whole cause transmitted wth that record, wch was y^e most pregnant evidence, but could never bee obtained back agen. But I was shewed another copy under y^t title in Graye's In^e library, wch they tould mee Mr. Selden had mutilated. This I saw some 20 yeares agoe, aut circiter."

This original Chronicle was compiled by Thomas de Chesterfeld, about the year 1350: and was continued down to the year 1559 by William Whitlock, partly from the works of other authors, and partly from his personal knowledge.

"*A Survey of Staffordshire*; containing the Antiquities of that County," &c. By Sampson Erdeswicke, Esq.:—with Observations upon the Possessors of Monastery Lands in Staffordshire, By Sir Simon Degge, Knt. London; 8vo. 1717. A new title page was afterwards printed for W. Mears, 1723.—This edition was reprinted on thicker and lighter coloured paper. A new and enlarged edition of this work has been published in 1820, by the Rev. T. Harwood, B.D. F.S.A. 8vo. price £1. 1s.: and "a few copies on large paper, price £1. 11s. 6d."

Some particulars of the history and description of this cathedral are given in "*Leland's Itinerary*," Vol. iv. part ii. fol. 187. b.

“*The Natural History of Staffordshire*. By Robert Plott, LL. D. Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.” Oxf. 1686, folio. This work evinces some learning and acuteness in the author, but also displays his credulity and superstition.

Elias Ashmole intended to write “*The History and Antiquities of Lichfield*,” his native city. His collections are in his museum, 7470–84, 8093, and “*Historia Ecclesiæ de Lichfield*,” Bib. Bodl. 3553.

The “*Monasticon Anglicanum*,” contains an account of the foundation of the see and church, taken from the Chronicle of Lichfield, vol. iii. p. 216;—some other particulars from Leland’s Collectanea—description of the close and two monasteries, p. 220, &c.—depositions of the prior of Coventry and others relating to the election of bishops—several statutes and ordinances of the bishops; charters, and deeds relating to the church lands, &c.

“*Wilkins’s Concilia*” contain the Statutes of Bishops Nonant, vol. i. p. 496; Stavenby, ib. p. 640; Langton, ib. p. 256; and the submissions of the bishops of Coventry to the Church of Canterbury, vol. iii. p. 504.

“*Some short Account of the Cathedral Church of Lichfeld*,” 8vo. pp. 62. London, 1723. This little work was first published separately in 1717, but afterwards in 1723, in a volume intitled “*The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*. By that learned Antiquary, Thomas Abingdon, Esq. To which are added, *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Chichester and Lichfeld*.” It contains but little original information, and is evidently compiled from the *Monasticon*, and Plot’s Survey of Staffordshire.

In Willis’s “*History of the Mitred Abbeyes*,” vol. ii. p. 359, are the dimensions of this church from the preceding volume, and an account of its monuments.

In the same author’s “*Survey of Cathedrals*,” vol. i. p. 371, is an account of this church, and the persons buried therein;—the endowment of the bishopric, and alienations from it; endowment of the dean and chapter; an account of the bishops, deans, &c. Also a view of the church, from the south, engraved by J. Harris.

An Account of the Cathedral and City of Lichfield constitutes part of an unfinished *History of Staffordshire*, by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, under the following title; “*The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*; compiled from the Manuscripts of Huntbach, Loxdale, Bishop Lyttleton, and other Collections, of Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. T. Feilde, &c. &c. Including Erdeswick’s Survey of the County, and the approved parts of Dr. Plot’s Natural History. The whole brought down to the present Time; interspersed with Pedigrees and Anecdotes of Families; Observations on Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactories; and illustrated with a very full and correct new Map of the County, Agri Staffordiensis Icon, and numerous other Plates. By the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, B.D. F.A.S. and Fellow of Queen’s College, Cambridge.” 2 vols. folio. London, 1798.

The account of the cathedral occupies one hundred and nineteen pages, which are accompanied by the following Prints:—1. West Front of the Cathedral, with Plan of North Side, said to be drawn by Mr. Shaw, and engraved by R. W. Basire, but was drawn by J. Carter, and merely reduced by Mr. Shaw:—2. South-west View of the Cathedral, engraved by Kidd, and originally published by J. Jackson; May, 1796, with letter press:—3. View near Lichfield, with large Willow Tree, at the top of p. 114. E. Stringer, del. 1785;—4 and 5. On one sheet, being the South Prospect and Ground Plan of the Cathedral. 1 Harris, sc.:—6. Effigies and Arms formerly in the Cathedral, from Dugdale’s Visitation in the Herald’s College:—7. Altar Tomb, with Canopy; Effigy of a Bishop, &c. formerly in the cathedral:—8. Monumental Effigy of a Bishop, in a niche, with Canopy; an Inscription, and three other Subjects, etched, in a rough and bad style:—9. Monument of Dean Heywood, two Effigies, and Canopy:—10. Monument of Bishop Langton, from Dugdale’s Visitation; Effigy on Altar Tomb with Canopies, &c.:—11. A large folding-sheet showing Eight Monuments, etched by the Rev. J. Homfray, in a very rough, slight, careless manner:—12. Monument, with Effigy of Bishop Hacket, engraved by Hollar for the Bishops “*Century of Sermons*”:—13. Eight Seals:—14. Gate-house belonging to the Choristers’ House; Portrait of Richard Greene; East End of Cathedral from Stow Pool. R. Greene, del. I. Wood, sc. for the Gentleman’s Magazine.

The work is a strange jumble of undigested, unarranged, and indiscriminating matter. The language is often puerile, and in some places illiterate; the plates very badly engraved, and apparently from equally bad drawings.

“*The Gentleman’s Magazine*,” vol. lxxix. contains some remarks on a publication, intitled, “*An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France: with a view to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe*.” By the late G. D. Whittington. In

these remarks, *Mr. Carter* maintains, contrary to the opinion advanced by *Mr. Whittington*, that the pointed style of architecture originated in England. In the course of these observations *Mr. Carter* introduces a short description of the West Front of Lichfield Cathedral, and a comparison between that and the West Front of the Cathedral of *Notre Dame* at Paris; vol. lxxix. part ii. p. 697. But he met with an able opponent, under the signature of “*Amateur*,” who defends the Survey, in several letters, one of which in vol. lxxx. part i. p. 525, is a complete refutation of the “*Architect’s*” Remarks on Lichfield Cathedral. A view of the West Front, drawn by *J. Carter*, and engraved by *Basire*, is in vol. lxxx. part ii. p. 403.

“*History of the City and Cathedral of Lichfield*, chiefly compiled from ancient Authors, &c.” By *John Jackson*, Jun. London; 8vo. 1805, pp. 276. Embellished (among other prints) with a South west View of the Cathedral, engraved by *Kidd*. This was the third edition, materially altered and enlarged, of a work originally published by the same author, at the age of eighteen, under the title of “*History of the City and County of Lichfield*,” &c.

“*The History and Antiquities of the Church and City of Lichfield*: containing its ancient and present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical; collected from various public Records, and other authentic Evidences.” By the Rev. *Thomas Harwood*, F. S. A. late of University College, Oxford. Gloucester: printed for *Cadell and Davies*, London, 1806, pp. 574, 4to. Embellished (among other views) with a South west View of the Cathedral, engraved by *B. Howlett*, from a drawing by *T. G. Worthington*, Esq. This work contains a history of the see and church, with a description of the latter, its monuments, and epitaphs, biography of the bishops, lists of the deans, chancellors, precentors, archdeacons, and prebendaries.

“*An Illustration of the Architecture of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield*.” By *Charles Wild*. London, 1813, folio. This volume contains a short history and description of the Cathedral, illustrated by ten aquatinta prints by *Dubourg*, from drawings by *Mr. Wild*. Plate 1. Ground Plan of the Cathedral:—2. West and North Entrances, and Arcade of Nave:—3. South-east View of Cathedral:—4. Part of South Side:—5. The East End:—6. The West Front:—7. Part of the Nave:—8. Nave, and part of Transept:—9. The Choir:—10. Interior of the East End.

The third volume of *Storer’s “Graphic and Historical Description of the Cathedrals of Great Britain”* contains the “*History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches, and See of Lichfield and Coventry*.” 8vo. *Sherwood and Co.* 1816. This work is illustrated by ten plates, eight of which are engraved by *J. Storer*, from his own drawings: and the other two from those of *J. Hardwick* and *Capt. John Westmacott*—viz. 1. The West Door:—2. Ground Plan:—3. South Transept, exterior:—4. Chapter-house, interior:—5. Interior of Cathedral, looking North-west:—6. North-east View:—7. North-west View:—8. View of Cathedral from North:—9. View of the Bishop’s Palace:—10. West Front. With a concise history and description, in twelve pages of letter-press.

ACCOUNTS OF BISHOPS.

The Chronicle of Lichfield Cathedral, already referred to, as printed in “*Anglia Sacra*,” contains some account of the bishops of this see, from *Diuma* to *Bentham*.

A fragment of the life of *Hugo de Nonant*, written by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, is also printed in *Warton’s Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. p. 351.

“*The Lives and Characters*, Deaths, Burials and Epitaphs, Works of Piety, Charity, and other munificent Benefactions, of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England, since the Reformation, as settled by Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1559; collected from their several Registers, Wills in the Prerogative Offices, authentic Records, and other valuable MSS. collections; and compared with the best Accounts hitherto published of this kind.” By *John Le Neve*, Gent. vol. i. 8vo. London, 1720, pp. 288. This volume (the only one ever published) contains the lives of *George Abbot* and *Richard Neill*, Bishops of this See, who afterwards became Archbishops.

“*Memoirs of the Life of Roger de Wesham*.” By *Dr. Pegge*, 4to. 1761.

“*The Life of Bishop Morton*,” by *Baddiley and Naylor*, 12mo. 1660, and by *Dr. Barwick*, 4to. 1669—with portrait by *Faithorne*.

The Life of *Bishop Hacket*, prefixed to his Century of Sermons, fol. 1675. By *Dr. Plume*. This volume is embellished with a fine portrait by *Faithorne*, and a plate of the monument by *Hollar*.

“*The Life of the Rev. John Hough*, D. D. successively Bishop of Oxford, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester; formerly President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, in the Reign of

King James II. Containing many of his Letters, and Biographical Notices of several Persons with whom he was connected." By John Wilmot, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 4to. pp. 387. London, 1812. This work contains the substance of a scarce memoir which was printed a few weeks after the bishop's decease, as "Some Account" of his life: and is embellished with two portraits of the bishop, and fac similes of his writing.

Memoirs of *Bishop Hurd*, with a portrait, are prefixed to an edition of his works, 8 vols. 8vo. 1811.

VIEWS AND PRINTS OF THE CHURCH AND OF ITS MONUMENTS.

In Fuller's "*Church History of Britain*," fol. 1655, are two views of the cathedral, supposed to be the oldest prints extant:—*viz.* View of the West Front, having all its niches filled with statues, and the West Window, with its original mullions and tracery. *S. Kyrk*, pinx. *W. Hollar*, sc.—Elias Ashmole presented this plate. A similar view was engraved for the Monasticon, most likely by Hollar, though without his name, and with some variation.

A South View of the Cathedral. *S. Kyrk*, del. *R. Vaughan*, sc.

View of the West Front; engraved by *King*.

View of the North Side; engraved by *Harris*.

A large View of the West Front, and a smaller one of the South Side, were executed by the late *Francis Perry*, who afterwards destroyed the plates. These are poorly and inaccurately drawn, and etched in a scratchy style.

East View of the Cathedral and Close, from Stow-pool, near St. Chad's Church, 1745. Drawn by *R. Greene*; engraved by *J. Wood*.

In Carter's "*Ancient Sculpture and Painting*" is a View of the West Porch, or principal entrance; drawn and etched by *J. Carter*, 1782.

In Gough's "*Sepulchral Monuments*," vol. i. part ii. p. 84, are engraved effigies of Bishops Langton and Pateshulle, from their monuments in this cathedral.

View of the West Front; engraved by *J. Basire*, from a drawing by *J. Carter*, 8vo. for the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxx. part ii.

A View of the West Front of the Cathedral; engraved by *J. Roffe*, from a drawing by *T. Nash*, appears in the Beauties of England and Wales.

In No. VI. of "Etchings of the Cathedral, Collegiate, and Abbey Churches of England and Wales," 4to. 1820, is a View of the Cathedral from North-west; drawn and etched by *J. C. Buckler*; also two leaves of letter press.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF THE BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1. GEORGE ABBOT: in Clarendon's "History," 8vo. *M. V. Gucht*, sc.—in Birch's "Lives," large fol. *J. Houbraken*, sc.—in the title page to his "Brief Description of the World," 1635; 12mo. *W. Marshall*, sc.—4to. 1616, *S. Pass*, sc.—a copy of the last in "Boissard," *Grainger and Bromley*.
2. JOHN OVERALL: a small oval in Sparrow's "Rationale of the Common Prayer," 1657, 12mo. *Hollar*, sc.—prefixed to his "Convocation Book," by Sancroft, 1690. *R. White*, sc. *Grainger and Bromley*.
3. THOMAS MORTON, prefixed to his "Life," by Barwick, 1660, 4to. *Faithorne*, sc.—a Wooden Cut, 4to. *Grainger and Bromley*.
4. JOHN HACKET, prefixed to his "Sermons," fol. *Faithorne*, sc.—prefixed to his "Christian Consolations," 8vo. *Grainger and Bromley*.
5. WILLIAM LLOYD: fol. *D. Loggan*, sc.—another, fol. *J. Sturt*, sc.—ætat. 86, large fol. *T. Forster*, pinx. *Vertue*, sc.—ætat. 87. *F. Weidman*, pinx. *Vertue*, sc.—Bishop of St. Asaph, oval.—In the prints of the seven bishops. *Bromley*.
6. JOHN HOUGH: ætat. 91, mez. *Dyer*, pinx. *Faber*, sc.—in Wilmot's "Life" of him, from the same picture. *James Heath*, sc.—mez. *Riley*, pinx. *Williams*, sc.—mez. *Dyer*, pinx.—mez. prefixed to his "Life," by Wilmot. *Kneller*, pinx. *Caroline Watson*, sc. *Bromley and Wilmot's* "Life of Bishop Hough."
7. EDWARD CHANDLER: large fol. *J. V. Bank*, pinx. *Vertue*, sc. *Bromley*.
8. RICHARD SMALLBROKE: large fol. *T. Murray*, pinx. *Vertue*, sc. *Bromley*.

9. FREDERICK CORNWALLIS: mez. *N. Dance*, pinx. *E. Fisher*, sc. *Bromley*.
 10. JOHN EGERTON: oval profile, in Hutchinson's "Antiquities of Durham." *Anon.* *Bromley*.
 11. RICHARD HURD: 4to. *Gainsborough*, pinx. *Hall*, sc. A small profile, from a model by *Isaac Gosset*; engraved by *J. Neagle*, 1809, prefixed to a volume of letters, from Bishop Warburton to Bishop Hurd.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF DEANS OF LICHFIELD.

1. JAMES MOUNTAGU, or MONTAGU, (as Bishop of Winchester): in the *Heroologia*, 8vo.—A copy in Boissard.—Another, 4to.—See "History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral."
 2. WALTER CURLE, (as Bishop of Winchester): *T. Cecil*, sc. h. sh. See "History, &c. of Winchester Cathedral."

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